

INTERNATIONAL

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## More Cultists Found Dead; Toll Now 775

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 24 (AP) — Searchers have found 775 bodies at the scene of the Jonestown mass suicide-murder, all but one of them as previously reported, the U.S. Embassy here said today.

The embassy said that many of the newly discovered bodies were unaccounted for. The official said the passports were being compared with Guyanese customs lists to determine how many people were at the commune last weekend.

Three of the commune members were shot to death last Saturday and the other victims died from a deadly mixture of Kool-Aid, cyanide, painkillers and tranquilizers, which they drank in a suicide ritual.

For days, investigators had been unable to determine the whereabouts of hundreds of camp residents who apparently were missing. Officials and survivors had variously estimated that from 100 to 800 members of the commune were not yet accounted for.

Some camp residents are known to have fled into the surrounding jungle to avoid the suicide ritual, but only about 30 have since emerged.

Conflicting Theories  
There had been speculation that many more cultists were hiding out in the jungle, fearing reprisals for having escaped the suicide rite. Other sources had said that estimates of the camp's population were too high and that possibly only a handful of Jonestown residents had fled.

Odell Rhodes, a People's Temple member who fled the Jonestown camp midway through the death ritual, said today that the population of the agricultural commune was more than 600, though never as high as 1,000.

U.S. Army helicopters began searching the jungles today for additional survivors and five more helicopters were ordered into service to aid Guyanese search parties. This occurred before the new bodies were found.

The Army recovery team said today it had recovered 270 bodies from the commune. The body of the cult leader, James Jones, was positively identified by his fingerprints.

Mr. Rhodes said that some reluctant sect members were forced to swallow poison as Mr. Jones exhorted hundreds of his followers to die.

U.S. officials today expressed surprise at the publication by the superficial Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram of what it described as the text of the projected peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Since Al-Ahram usually reflects the views of the Egyptian government, it was assumed in administration circles that the publication of the text, including its controversial preamble, represented a deliberate decision.

State Department officials were perplexed, however, by the motive of the Egyptian government in allowing the text to be published. It was unclear to these officials whether Cairo was trying to put pressure on Israel, or on the United States, or was possibly attempting to undermine the slow-moving peace negotiations.

The action by the Cairo newspaper came at a time when administration officials were off for the Thanksgiving holiday. High-ranking State Department officials involved in the negotiations were unaware of the publication until they were informed by reporters.

No Jumping to Conclusions  
One official playing a key mediating role in the negotiations said, "We just cannot jump to any conclusions. It is not even clear whether the newspaper has published the correct text."

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Young Rhodesians sit against shop windows in central Salisbury as police tear their placards after a protest Friday against the transition regime's decision to draft blacks into the military. The 170 protesters carried signs favoring the rebels.

## Martial Law Extended to 75% of Rhodesia

From Wire Dispatches  
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 24 — The government, ignoring editorial accusations that it is taking Rhodesia on "the road to dictatorship," today extended martial law to cover 75 percent of the country.

The proclamation placing 26 more areas under martial law coincided with the release of a military communiqué reporting another 21 war deaths.

The communiqué said that Rhodesian security forces, losing one man in action, have slain seven black nationalist guerrillas, four guerrilla collaborators and two cattle rustlers in clashes that also claimed the lives of three black civilian bystanders.

It said that insurgents have murdered 4 black civilians, and that 11 were wounded when the bus in which they were traveling

detonated a guerrilla land mine in the midlands.

Meanwhile, in central Salisbury, police arrested about 170 black youths who marched today to protest moves to draft blacks into the military. The protesters carried placards sympathetic to nationalist guerrillas.

Police seized placards declaring "We are not traitors — we will not fight our brothers." "Surrender if you can't stop them," and "No call-up until majority rule."

The protesters were crumpled by police and thrown into Land-Rovers. The protesters, who did not resist arrest, were ordered to sit in rows against shop windows.

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## Bolivia Army Seizes Power From Pereda

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 24 (AP) — The Bolivian Army announced today that it has seized control of the nation in an apparently bloodless coup that ended the four-month-old government of Gen. Juan Pereda.

"We take over command of the country temporarily with the purpose of creating the Bolivia that was dreamed of by generations of Bolivians," an army communiqué said. It was delivered to the offices of news organizations by armed men in civilian clothes.

The communiqué, signed by the army commander, Gen. David Padilla, promised to hold national elections and transfer power to a civilian government by August of next year.

It was Gen. Pereda's refusal to hold elections before 1980 that apparently set the stage for the coup, the fifth in the last 14 years.

Ministry Surroundings  
"It seems they [the army] have control of the situation," an Interior Ministry official said. He spoke to a reporter as he left his office after the army surrounded the ministry.

The streets around the presidential palace were quiet and except for troops ringing the Interior Ministry there were no outward signs of the military takeover.

A spokesman at the palace said that Gen. Pereda resigned before dawn. Unconfirmed reports said the former air force commander had flown to Santa Cruz, his personal power base in eastern Bolivia.

But an aide to Gen. Pereda, contacted by telephone at the general's home, said, "We know about the communiqué, but the government stands firm. I can give you no further information. The general is not here."

The presidential palace spokesman, who refused to be identified, said Lt. Col. Faustino Rico Toro, the Interior Minister, was arrested at a regimental barracks in La Paz after midnight. The spokesman said his arrest apparently prevented the Pereda government from mobilizing its forces to prevent the coup.

Second Shuffle  
It was the second military shuffle this year in this nation of 6.1 million. In July, Gen. Pereda, 47, ended Gen. Hugo Banzer's seven-year rule. Gen. Pereda had claimed he

won the July presidential election, Bolivia's first in 12 years. The results of the election were annulled by the electoral court, in part at Gen. Pereda's request, because of reports of widespread fraud.

Immediately after the court action, Gen. Pereda mounted the rebellion that toppled Gen. Banzer's administration.

Gen. Pereda also said in July that he took control of the government to prevent the rise of leftist extremism. He came under fire for his announcement last week that elections would be held in May, 1980. The political opposition called for a transfer to civilian rule next year.

The main opposition faction, a leftist coalition called Democratic and Popular Unity, had planned to stage a march for democracy today to demand elections next year. The government banned the march, creating fears of possible civil strife.

In Earlier Border Clash  
Costa Rica Says Patrolman Pummeled by Nicaraguans

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Nov. 24 — The Costa Rican government charged yesterday that Nicaraguan National Guardsmen beat and killed a Costa Rican border patrolman with rifle bullets after wounding him in a shootout.

The government said that Nicaraguan troops fired on Lt. Heriberto Sanchez and two others Tuesday, killing a border patrolman. The Nicaraguans took the three into custody and later returned the bodies of Lt. Sanchez and Manuel Guillermo Alfaro to Costa Rica, the Costa Rican government said.

The third patrolman is at a military hospital in Nicaragua.

Nicaragua contends that the Costa Ricans had entered Nicaragua.

Costa Rica made the charge to the Organization of American States after receiving an autopsy report from a government medical pathologist, and President Rodrigo Carazo has asked the O.A.S. to send independent pathologists to confirm the findings.

Costa Rica on Tuesday broke relations with its northern neighbor over the incident. However, the border was reopened to traffic yesterday.

National Guard troops and Sandinista National Liberation Front guerrillas, meanwhile, clashed near the Costa Rican border yesterday. At least three government soldiers were killed.

A highly placed National Guard source said that the battle took place about 12 miles east of Puerto de San Carlos, which is five miles from Costa Rica. He said that three guardsmen died in the clash. There was no report on guerrilla losses.

The Sandinistas later claimed that they killed five National Guard troops in fighting near the border town of Uruama, Costa Rica's Radio Rely reported. They said they sustained no casualties.

Opposition leaders in Nicaragua yesterday said they rejected a U.S. plan to settle the internal crisis by a plebiscite on President Anastasio Somoza's rule, but a dissident spokesman indicated that if the president resigned and the plan were modified, it might be acceptable. Gen. Somoza earlier rejected the proposal.

Russians Predict Sunspot Uproar

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (UPI) — Soviet scientists are forecasting that next year will produce the highest level of sunspot activity since observations of the phenomena began 200 years ago.

Tass quoted Soviet geophysicists as saying the sunspot proliferation would reach a peak in mid-1979. "They forecast that solar activity will exceed all levels registered during the past 200 years of observations," Tass said.

## Egypt Move Believed Aimed at Arab Critics

## Treaty Publication Surprises U.S. Officials

By John W. Finney  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (NYT) — U.S. officials today expressed surprise at the publication by the superficial Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram of what it described as the text of the projected peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Since Al-Ahram usually reflects the views of the Egyptian government, it was assumed in administration circles that the publication of the text, including its controversial preamble, represented a deliberate decision.

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The action by the Cairo newspaper came at a time when administration officials were off for the Thanksgiving holiday. High-ranking State Department officials involved in the negotiations were unaware of the publication until they were informed by reporters.

No Jumping to Conclusions  
One official playing a key mediating role in the negotiations said, "We just cannot jump to any conclusions. It is not even clear whether the newspaper has published the correct text."

As published by Al-Ahram, the proposed text consists of a preamble and nine articles spelling out the specific peace terms and boundaries between the two nations.

The text, contained in a dispatch from Washington, made no direct mention of a linkage between the Sinai treaty and action toward setting up Palestinian self-rule on the

West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip.

Egypt has insisted it will not sign a Sinai accord unless the linkage is clearly established with a timetable for the start of self-rule in the Palestinian-inhabited regions.

In recent weeks, agreement had been reached on a generally worded preamble dealing with the linkage issue, and the controversy shifted

to the wording of accompanying documents setting forth the terms of a settlement on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

The text published by Al-Ahram thus presumably dealt with wording already agreed upon in general terms by Egypt and Israel.

The preamble, as published by Al-Ahram, deals with the linkage issue only in general terms, suggesting that a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt would be an important step toward an overall settlement in the Middle East.

On Tuesday, the influential independent Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz published what it said were the main points of the draft. It said the draft treaty had a preamble, nine clauses and four annexes. The main points in the treaty, as listed by Ha'aretz, did not appear to differ from those in the text published by Al-Ahram.

Ha'aretz said the main points were:

• The Egyptian-Israeli treaty is only one key step toward the search for a comprehensive Middle East peace, and that the framework of the autonomy plan is a basis for agreement between Israel and its other Arab neighbors.

• The first clause says the state has been one of the most insistent demands made by the shah's opponents.

Shiraz, an industrial city about 640 kilometers (400 miles) south of Tehran, was reported calm today after the killings. The city has been the storm center of anti-shah demonstrations, which have continued despite a tough military crackdown following the last major surge of street violence two weeks ago.

One well-placed source in Shiraz said troops opened up on the protesters.

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## Iceland's Inflation Has Created the Checkbook Ice-Cream Cone

By John Vinocur  
REYKJAVIK, Nov. 24 (NYT) — The big leagues of inflation start here. Iceland is now a country where people pay for ice-cream cones with checks, buy a slice of ham for \$1.70, and can sell their ratted two-year-old cars at double what they paid for them new.

The traditional Icelandic torments of cold, wind and volcanic eruption now seem manageable and comfortably predictable compared to the country's inflation rate, the highest in the West. It is about 43 percent, down from 55 percent in mid-August.

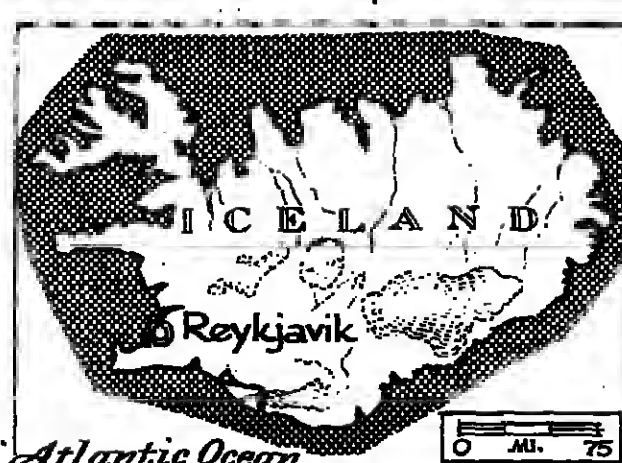
Iceland, with a population of 222,000, is small. But with the annual per capita income at \$8,290, inflation has the same impact here as it would have anywhere else where a color television set selling for \$500 at the beginning of the year costs \$750 by Christmas.

The situation has created a special local strain of inflation copers and managers, and a number of people who feel they can play the system to their advantage. It has also led others to fear that Icelandic society has been irreparably hurt by the experience, and that a generation of young people now exists that is totally disillusioned with the ideas of saving and planning.

Unwanted Role  
"We don't like this role of being 'the little inflation champion,'" said Bjarni Bragi Jonsson, the chief economist of the Central Bank of Iceland. "But I would never wish it on America. No major country could live with the situation."

Iceland has always been inflation-prone. The instability of prices for the fish catch, which accounts for 80 percent of export earnings, has made the country's income subject to sharp variations. At the same time, Iceland has built itself a set of social services on the Scandinavian model whose cost continually increases and could not be cut back without great public resistance.

These elements combine with an extremely high demand for consumer goods that is, perhaps, a compensation for the difficult climate, a full-employment policy that has consistently kept the jobless rate at under 1 percent, and a wage-price index system that increases workers' pay every three months in proportion to price increases.



new upward spiral. Indexing was reintroduced in an attempt to conserve the public's purchasing power.

"What's been happening over the last years has made us change our way of living and thinking," said Hulda Ritchie, a secretary married to a bus maintenance man of Scottish origin.

"We stopped remembering what anything costs. You just lose that instinct that tells you this is too expensive or not. In the old days, you had a household budget. Now there's absolutely no point. You say to yourself, 'If I don't come out even at the end of the month, I'll borrow.'"

Mrs. Ritchie now buys beef only on special occasions. The small cans of asparagus she used to serve are out of the question these days at about \$3.30 each. In the last two months, haircuts have gone up 14.5 percent, soft drinks 18 percent and gasoline 15.2 percent.

Shoppers tell of being surprised by price changes that at the end of a shopping expedition they wind up paying for their children's ice cream with a check. And a government employee reported that the

French car that cost him \$7,500 two years ago had about doubled in value through inflation and two devaluations of the krona.

The accepted way to stay ahead, or at least to survive the situation, is to borrow. Credit terms range from about 18 to 33 percent, with the most common lending rate for businessmen about 25 percent. Both interest rates and mortgages are partly indexed, but the pattern is clear: a borrower can always pay his debts in money that is cheaper than that he borrowed.

"Not everyone would like things to change," said Helgi Augustsson, a Foreign Ministry official. "There are people just ordinary people, who have gotten very good at playing the margins. Once you've borrowed money, and that takes in just about everybody, you're not so very interested in seeing it all stop."

But this approach does not please everyone. Erla Gunnarsdottir, who runs a small dry-goods shop, says her irritation goes beyond changing the sticker prices on tubes of skin cream twice a month.

"We're doing terrible things to our children with this inflation," she said. "We've created young people who are selfish and entirely without patience. They buy everything. The mood is 'get it now, get it now.' It's not a very healthy one."

Iceland's economy is not in poor condition. The balance of payments is satisfactory, fish prices are relatively stable and the gross national product will grow by 3 percent this year.

Moreover, Iceland, unlike the larger countries, can devalue without making great waves on the world currency markets. The country's export contracts, denominated mainly in dollars, remain the same, but more krona are made available — enough to meet the increased salaries, and enough to push up demand and the cost of living once again.

Jon Sigurdsson, the director of the National Economic Institute, insists that Iceland's situation has nothing in common with the Weimar Republic's inflation after World War I when there was a tremendous crisis of confidence affecting the German mark.

"That's not really our case," he said. "We've gotten to the point in managing inflation where we know we can survive it. What we've also learned is that inflation really means a tremendous amount of running in place. It takes too much of everyone's time. It makes life too hectic."

The government, a coalition of leftists, Social Democrats and Agrarians, is considering a new wage-price index system that increases workers' pay every three months in proportion to price increases.

In mid-1977, inflation was about 25 percent, after a temporary suspension of indexing. But a large, general wage increase that coincided with the inflow of great amounts of money into the economy set off a

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## From N. Africa to Asia

## Islamic Revival Shakes Regimes of All Shades

By Jonathan Kandell

TEHRAN, Nov. 24 (NYT) — In Iran, a 2,500-year-old monarchy, backed by the most powerful military force in Central Asia and a sufficiency of oil riches, is staggered by a loosely organized, unnamed opposition led by conservative Islamic clerics.

In neighboring Afghanistan, the pro-Soviet regime installed by a military coup earlier this year lashes out at its opponents as "foreign agents" covering their faces with an Islamic mask — and attempts to strengthen its own legitimacy by publicly embracing the teachings of the Koran.

In Egypt, Muslim fundamentalists last year assassinated a Cabinet minister who opposed their program. And in Malaysia, university students are putting pressure on the government to adopt a *sharia* (sacred-law) legal code aligning civil, criminal and commercial laws with Islamic doctrine.

From North Africa and the Middle East in Central and Southeast Asia, the winds of a religious revival are sweeping with various degrees of force through the world's 600 million Moslem faithful.

## Vulnerable Regimes

Conservative and radical regimes both appear vulnerable. While the resurgent Moslem movement has taken special aim at the alleged excesses of Western influence, it is hostile to Marxist ideals as well.

For the United States, Europe and Japan, the primary concern over the Moslem revival focuses on how its success would affect the supply of oil and the status of billions of dollars of investments in the area. The reduction of petroleum exports and calls for the expulsion of foreigners during the current unrest in Iran have already created apprehension in the West.

The Russians, who also saw part of their natural gas supply cut off by striking Iranian workers, appear uneasy over the Islamic revivalist movement's potential influence on the Soviet Union's own millions of Moslems.

Recently the Russians asked for an additional consulate in Libya, but quickly withdrew the request when the Libyan leader, Moammar Qadhafi, an Islamic activist, demanded in return a Libyan consulate in Tashkent, the major city in the heavily Moslem region of the Soviet Union.

## Minorities Rattled

Within Islamic countries, the Moslem revival has rattled minorities fearful of religious or ethnic intolerance. Businessmen concerned that a return to religious legal codes will hamper economic activity, planners eager to modernize their countries, and middle-class people comfortable with Western mores and materialism.

In Iran, now the center of Moslem unrest, the ingredients for an explosive revivalist backlash have been gathering for years. Beginning in the early 1960s, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi strongly antagonized the religious establishment of the majority Shiite Moslems by stripping away its large landholdings as part of an agrarian reform program, and ending its dominant voice in education, marriage and divorce.

Furthermore, the Shah ignored a 1906 constitution that divided political power among the monarchy, Parliament and the religious leaders, who were supposed to determine whether legislation was in keeping with Islamic laws.

An industrialization program that started 15 years ago has cut the proportion of Iranians living in rural areas from 75 percent to 52 percent of the population. But the Shah's vision of transforming his country into a global power has proved less inspiring than the conservative social and religious values that were left behind in the rural villages.

## Religious Backlash

These traditional values have been sorely challenged by the accelerating Westernization that followed a 1973 oil price boom. The arrival of 100,000 more Western businessmen, technicians and their families, the pursuit of Western-style affluence by the growing middle and upper classes, the alleged moral laxity of the wealthy, the evident pervasiveness of government and business corruption, the films, nightclubs, liquor stores and other symbols of Western "decadence" — all of this helps to swell the ranks of the religious backlash.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the most powerful religious opposition leader despite his 15 years in exile, has spoken of a need to "save petroleum reserves for future generations."

Another religious revivalist, Libya's Col. Qadhafi, has limited oil production and sought to screen out Western influence in his country. Even in Saudi Arabia, whose conservative leaders are seemingly beyond reproach from Moslem fundamentalists, a vocal minority has argued that petroleum output

should be slashed to hold back the influx of Western goods and mores. Xenophobia has played a major role in the Moslem opposition movement in Iran, despite assertions by religious leaders that incidents have been the work of small groups of irresponsible fanatics.

## Foreigners Rejected

A major reason behind the oil strike was the demand by Iranian employees that foreigners be excluded from petroleum operations. Similar demands have disrupted air transportation and the country's communications system, and even a steel-factory complex being directed by the Russians.

Non-Western minorities, including Kurds, Jews and Armenians, have also been shaken by the Moslem opposition movement.

Intolerance by Moslem fundamentalists has occasionally erupted in other countries as well recently. In Egypt, President Anwar Sadat's last-minute intervention foiled a legislative attempt to declare the death penalty for anyone seeking to convert a Moslem in another faith — a move aimed at the Coptic Christian minority.

In Malaysia, a fundamentalist Islamic movement known as the Army of Allah has called for expulsion of non-Moslems, and has been accused of desecrating more than 20 Hindu temples.

In Afghanistan, the pro-Moscow regime of President Nur Mohammed Taraki has been troubled by a fundamentalist Moslem guerrilla movement based in Pakistan.

## Eliminate Interest

Apparently fearful of the possibility of a larger Moslem opposition, Mr. Taraki has paid visits to mosques and made certain that Koranic teachings are more widely disseminated than Marxist literature. In Pakistan, conservative Moslems played a role in the military overthrow of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was not only convicted of murder but also of failing to live according to the teachings of the Koran.

His successor, Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, has fought hard to promote Moslem orthodoxy as a unifying force for the country, and has promised to align the legal system with the requirements of Islamic law. One such reform now under way would gradually eliminate interest charges from the banking and financial system.

Islamic leaders in Iran have also raised the possibility of removing interest from financial transactions. Hostility to the modern banking system was evident in recent violent demonstrations that destroyed scores of banks in Tehran and other cities.

However, the bazaar merchants, who have been an important element in the Moslem opposition, have long made a practice of charging even higher interest rates than the banks in their money-lending operations.

## Army Reportedly Kills 15 In Iran Demonstrations

(Continued from Page 1)

testers with machine guns when they refused to disperse. The military so far has only confirmed five deaths. But opposition sources claim the death toll was more than 30.

Tehran appeared quiet today, but unrest was reported simmering in the holy city of Mashhad in northeastern Iran near the Soviet border.

Anti-Shah feeling is high in Mashhad, a stronghold of Shiite Moslems bitterly opposed to the Shah's modernization drive. Religious leaders charge that modernization has encouraged a loosening of

## Rapid Growth Of Population Confronts Arabs

LONDON, Nov. 24 (UPI) — Despite its wealth of resources, the Arab world faces serious problems in dealing with an expected doubling of its population to more than 300 million by the year 2000, according to Roushdi el-Hemaidi, of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

Mr. Hemaidi, one of the speakers at a conference on population, said the growth of population in Arab countries was among the highest in the world, due to early marriage, cultural attitudes favoring large families and a high correlation between a woman's fertility and family prestige.

In Egypt, he said, the Aswan Dam was intended to provide agricultural land for 4 million people, but while it was being built, the population of Egypt increased by 10 million.

He said the population in Arab cities was growing at a rate at least twice as fast as that of the total population and the number of people in the cities of Kuwait, for example, would double in less than 10 years.

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JOKING MOOD — Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, right, has amusing words for members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee in his Tel Aviv office Friday. From left are Sens. Clairborne Pell, D-R.I., Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and Henry Jackson, D-Wash.

## Treaty Publication Is Surprise

(Continued from Page 1)

of war between Egypt and Israel is at an end and that both sides will undertake the establishment of peace.

• Israel agrees to withdraw from Sinai, with details of the withdrawal to be contained in one of the annexes.

• Both sides agree to establish relations.

• Egypt agrees to refrain from "terrorist" acts against Israel and to strive to prevent such acts.

• Security arrangements are agreed upon by both sides and spelled out in an annex.

• Freedom of sea navigation and air traffic are assured in the regions of the Suez Canal and the Strait of Tiran.

• The pact will not be affected

by "any act or blunder" by either side, and both sides agree to resolve disputes by peaceful means.

## Analysts Offer Explanation

CAIRO, Nov. 24 (NYT) — The surprise publication of the draft peace treaty was aimed at staving off Arab critics that Egypt was not negotiating a separate peace, some knowledgeable Cairo-based analysts have concluded.

The draft leaked in Arabic by Al-Ahram was identified by Egyptian sources as the early U.S. version of the draft treaty, which the Israeli Cabinet approved on Tuesday. Al-Ahram was not clear on this point when it published the preamble and nine articles of the treaty.

There was a brief respite today in

## Syria Alliance With Iraq: Mood Hopeful, Yet Wary

(Continued from Page 1)

not capitulation, "a comprehensive settlement in the framework of United Nations resolutions and under the auspices of the two big powers."

On the key question of the proclaimed military union with Iraq, the information minister said that the two armed forces would be united under one command "in face Israeli aggression."

He emphasized that it was up to the command to decide where the troops would be deployed. Some Syrian officials insist it would not be necessary to keep Iraqi units on the Golan Heights, because the distances there are not great and communications are good.

Iraq's offer to send troops to Syria is the touchstone of the alliance, in the view of some Western

embassies. It is generally believed that the Syrian government may accept a military committee or a token contingent of Iraqi soldiers but no major deployment for two basic reasons — fear that they might become involved in internal politics and fear that Israel might consider a substantial buildup on the Golan Heights as a provocation.

"Nobody seriously expects us to make war," a senior Syrian official emphasized. The government's aim, he said, is to build up a credible military force to deter any Israeli attack and demonstrate that even if Sadat signs a peace treaty there will be no peace in the Middle East.

Arab experts point out that while a Syrian-Iraqi alliance does not compensate for the strategic loss of Egypt to the Arab cause, it would be a force to be reckoned with. Iraq has an armed force of about 190,000 men. Syria has 227,000 men, of whom 30,000 are tied down in Lebanon. Iraq also has a \$13 billion income from oil and has signed a \$1 billion arms deal with the Soviet Union for advanced planes, tanks and missiles.

## Training Differs

Both Syria and Iraq receive the bulk of their arms from the Soviet Union, so there is no problem of compatibility of equipment. But training is said to differ substantially.

The Syrian information minister, a Ba'athist, has played an active role in the thaw with Iraq and is convinced that the Ba'ath Party will be reunited.

"The party is one, the ideology is one," he said, emphasizing that the party split in 1966 was largely a power struggle, not a question of ideology.

At that time, a group of military men seized power in Damascus and threw out a number of Ba'athist leaders including the party founder, Michel Aflak, who went to Baghdad. Two years later, Mr. Aflak's supporters in Iraq took over, and since then the rival Ba'athist regimes have been fighting a bitter propaganda war and attempting periodically to overthrow each other.

"It will be a very touchy time," one Western diplomat commented. "It might not take much to touch it off. A lot will depend on how the army handles the situation."

The alarm was heightened yesterday by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, spiritual leader of Iran's Shiite Moslems and the symbol of the opposition, who called from exile in Paris for street demonstrations against the Shah.

He also urged his followers to draw up lists of government and military figures responsible for massacres, so that at the right moment "the people can settle their accounts."

## Oil Production Up

TEHRAN, Nov. 24 (AP-DJ) — Iran's oil production today rose to more than 5 million barrels, close to normal levels, indicating that the industry had almost recovered from a three-week strike.

Iran radio said that 4.9 million barrels of oil were produced from on-shore fields, and 500,000 barrels off-shore.

This was only 300,000 barrels short of the average daily production, and 600,000 barrels short of the 6-million-barrel target the industry is aiming for in coming months in compensation for an estimated \$1-billion loss of revenue during the strike.

## 4 Slain in Italy Said Victims of Vendetta

DESIO, Italy, Nov. 24 (AP) — Four men with criminal records were murdered in a vendetta and their bodies were found in a field near this northern Italian town near Milan, police reported today. Three of the victims were relatives and two were wanted by police.

Police said that the murders probably were to avenge the killing of two underworld members whose charred bodies were found recently in stolen cars in the area.

## Unaccustomed to Attention

## Guyana Playing New Role: Hos

By Leonard Downie Jr.

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 24 (UPI) — If only the horror of the bodies under the hot sun in Jonestown could be blotted out, the other events of this extraordinary week here could be stitched together in the style of Evelyn Waugh or Graham Greene to form a novel of the absurd in the tropics.

A remote, tiny nation of less than a million inhabitants and only a dozen years of statehood, whose name seldom was spelled right even by the few outsiders who knew it existed, suddenly becomes major news around the world.

Its languid capital, populated by less than 200,000 and run by exceedingly polite if somewhat-deliberate civil servants, is inundated by an unending flood of foreign journalists, each of whom demands exclusive access to everything and everyone without delay.

Its government — which retains the parliamentary trappings and colonial buildings of its former British rulers but is run by socialist leaders who want to be addressed as "comrade" — is not quite certain how to handle all this because, in the words of a foreign diplomat here, "They are still trying to decide whether to have an open or closed society."

## Infusion of Dollars

Its small sector of private enterprise [most of the industries and large stores are nationalized] is being infused with dollars, American and Guyanese, by the newsmen and U.S. military and civilian personnel crowding the hotels and restaurants, buying out the clothing stores and monopolizing most of the taxis.

The result has been a mixture of confusion and occasional remarkable cooperation, frustration and good humor, tragedy and economic windfall, and the distant stench of death mingled with the warm love of life of the Guyanese people.

Guyana has been open to the world this week as it never has been before.

"Americans would never come here otherwise," one cab driver said, perhaps forgetting the hundreds of Americans who had come to join the settlement in Jonestown.

Nearly 90 percent of this tropical country is covered by dense rain forest. Most of its people are here along the Atlantic coast, where ocean breezes moderate the heat with frequent showers. It has no highway or rail link with its mainland neighbors — Venezuela, Brazil and Surinam.

## Caribbean Links

Guyana, located on the northern rim of South America, thinks of itself as a Caribbean nation. Its best connections by air are with Trinidad. Its papers are filled with news from the Caribbean islands. Its music is West Indian. Its socialist model, in rhetoric, is Cuba.

Only a little more than 30 percent of its population is black, the descendants of Africans brought here by the Dutch and British, but it is their political party that has controlled the government since independence.

Half of Guyana's citizens are East Indians, who make up the bulk of its merchant class, but who have largely been shut out of the top positions of power in the government of Prime Minister Forbes Burnham.

The mix also includes Chinese, indigenous Amerindians and some British-descended whites who remained after independence in 1966.

The people and the government are proud of their country, which is underdeveloped — bauxite accounts for the major industry; sugar and rice are the basic crops — but not desperately impoverished. Its relatively few roads are filled with cars and bicycles. City dwellers are well-dressed and healthy.

Except for a recent rash of street muggings here, called "choke-and-robs," there is relatively little violence.

## Mengistu Tours Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (UPI) — The Ethiopian leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, flew from Soviet Georgia in the Crimea today as he continued his tour of the Soviet Union.

## U.S.-France Pact to Prevent Dual Tax

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP) — The United States and France today signed tax treaties that will prevent each country from taxing people who already have been taxed by the other country.

The treaty also allows a country where a person maintains permanent residence to tax estates and gifts.

The treaties, which must be approved by the Senate, were signed by George Vest, assistant secretary of state, and Francois de Laboulaye, the French ambassador.

One of the documents is a protocol to an income tax treaty of 1967, intended to prevent double taxation of U.S. citizens in France.

A change in French law next year will subject U.S. citizens living in France to French tax on their worldwide income on the same basis as other French residents. U.S. officials feared that some Americans in France would be taxed twice for part of their income.

Under the protocol, the two countries will share the responsibility for avoiding double taxation. France will exempt Americans from their U.S.-source business and employment income, and the United States will credit French tax on their U.S.-source investment income in excess of the French credit.

The protocol clarifies the French tax treatment of partnership income, pension contributions and benefits and other matters of concern to U.S. citizens in France.

It is expected to go into effect for the tax year beginning Jan. 1.

The estate and gift tax treaty will apply in the United States to the federal estate tax, the federal gift tax and the federal tax on generation-skipping transfers; in France, to the duty on gifts and the duty levied on succession.

ence. The Guyanese were deeply shocked by the events at Jonestown last weekend.

At first, they explained it to themselves as something Americans did to Americans, but now questions are being asked by opposition politicians and newspapers and others about whether the Guyanese government should not have done something about Jonestown.

They are asking how dozens of guns, including automatic weapons, got into Jonestown; whether it is true that Jonestown was taking in and sending goods by a nearby river without going through customs; and whether top officials of the government were too friendly with Jonestown's leader, James Jones.

And looked the other way when it comes to strange activities that reached diplomatic and political circles here.

The toughest questions, however, are being asked by an increasing number of foreign press corps. Restrictions on access to Jonestown, which can now be reached only by air, and on information coming from anyone but a select group of spokesmen for the Guyanese government or U.S. Embassy, the system of using a limited telephone system that has been overwhelmed by the media, and the police's in-house style brush-off that Guyanese officials give reporters who inquire too far have begun to frustrate the press and to produce some conflict.

## Chinese Criticisms of Mao Published in Official Press

TOKYO, Nov. 24 (UPI) — The Chinese Communist Party newspaper today joined the campaign to convince 850 million Chinese that Mao made mistakes, Japan's Kyodo news agency reported.

The People's Daily made its point by denoting the village of Tachi, which Mao for years held up as a model for all Chinese agricultural.

Kyodo also said excerpts from an article in a Hong Kong magazine entitled "Smash the Scripture That Chairman Mao Was Always Infallible" were distributed in August by China's NCNA news agency.

Mao, who ruled the country for 27 years and was officially regarded as infallible until his death at 82 in September, 1976, has come in for a barrage of criticism since Nov. 15.

Observers believe it is a sign of a power struggle inside Peking's ruling circle, pitting Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping against Premier Hua Kuo-feng and other holdovers from the Mao era.

Criticism of Mao came into the open when the Peking newspaper Kwangming said Mao had injured innocent people in his campaigns against "right-wing elements" in the 1950s.

Since then, a billboard of posters has appeared on walls in central Peking, criticizing Mao and officials now in high office who rose to power in Mao's later years.

## Martial Law Is Extended Over 75% of Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

will start drafting black high-school leavers for the first time in January.

Last week, after the transition government delayed by four months until April 20 its target date for universal suffrage elections to choose the country's first black government, the main black leader in the Salisbury coalition, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, also demanded that that black call-up be postponed.

But Prime Minister Ian Smith, a white, announced this week that the call-up would begin as scheduled.

## Army Makeup

Currently, only men from the minority white, Asian and mixed race groups do national service and subsequent call-ups, which can run to half of each year.

Black volunteers make up the bulk of the 6,000-member regular army, which is entering its seventh year of war against guerrillas fighting to topple the previous white-minority government and the current transition administration.

In an interview published today, the former cardinal from Poland added that what he termed radicalization was "inopportune and counterproductive and leads in new oppressions." This part of his address, at a meeting of superiors-general who head religious orders, was an apparent allusion to campaigns by leftist members of the Jesuit and other orders against social injustice and authoritarian governments in the Third World, especially in Latin America.

The pontiff said that the orders should "make a choice in favor of the most poor and the victims of human egoism without giving way in sociopolitical radicalization. Do not fear to remind your brothers frequently that a moment of true adoration has greater value and spiritual fruit than the most intense activity, perhaps even apostolic work," he said.

U.S. Woman Guilty In Kickback Scheme

NEWARK, N.J., Nov. 24 (AP) — Lucille Puryear, the former director of an anti-poverty agency, has been found guilty of conspiring to receive about \$30,000 in kickbacks from consultants in return for awarding federally funded contracts.

Four months ago Miss Puryear was found guilty of separate charges that she used federal funds in an attempt to rig an election for the vice presidency of the National Association of Community Development, a Washington lobbying organization.

"We've been dealing with inflation for years," Mr. Sigurdsson said. "It's just worse now. There's only one simple lesson that we have for everyone else. We feel that overnight cure is not the order of the day. You have to creep out of it gradually. If you try to go too fast, you're going to run into terrible trouble."

Young Delays Zambia Trip

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 24 (Reuters) — Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, delayed a planned visit to Zambia and other "front-line" states, apparently in deference to a new British-U.S. peace initiative on Rhodesia, informed sources said today.

Mr. Young had been expected here tomorrow for talks with President Kenneth Kaunda before flying to Mozambique and Tanzania in an effort to bolster Western diplomacy in Southern Africa. But he is not due in Lusaka before the beginning of December at the earliest, the sources said.

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## Long Preparation

The Hong Kong article attacked Mao's infallibility appeared in the July issue of the Chinese language magazine "The 70s." Kyodo said it learned from "a source close to Chinese authorities" that excerpts were distributed in August by a special service of the Chinese Foreign Ministry to all people's agency available only in people's leadership positions — an indication that the campaign had been preparation for some time.

A new Peking wall poster yesterday asked for the exonerations of China's former chief of state, Shao-chi, who was fired and disgraced as a "capitalist roader" Mao in the late 1960s.

Mr. Liu, an advocate of pragmatic economic policies like those fostered today by Vice Premier Teng, vanished during the turn of the 1966 cultural revolution.

He was once reported dead. A Western news agency with reporters in Peking said recently it been told by Chinese officials Mr. Liu was alive and living the capital. He is now about 80.

He said that whites had so got an argument as blacks for a doing national service. "We should fight for a future black government," he said. "If no one prepared to safeguard the process of free elections, the terrorists will have a free run, and the very supporters of the internal leaders will find their leaders have been ousted by the terrorists."

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He said that whites had so got an argument as blacks for a doing national service. "We should fight



# U.S. Rebuffed Request of Ryan, Colleague For Cult Probe, Citing Religious Freedom

By Nicholas M. Horrocks  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (NYT) — The U.S. Justice Department rebuffed several requests by members of Congress to investigate alleged religious abuse in religious cults on grounds that such investigations would violate constitutional guarantees of freedom of religion.

For at least five years, the Justice Department and the FBI have been receiving complaints that several national religious cults were using mind-control techniques, imprisonment and physical abuse. The charges were similar to those made against the People's Temple, at least 775 of whose members perished in the mass suicide and killings in Guyana last Saturday.

Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., who was murdered in the People's Temple tragedy, was one of two congressmen to make the most recent major appeal. In May, 1977, he and Rep. Robert Giannino, D-Conn., asked the Justice Department to in-

vestigate charges that several religious cults controlled their members through brainwashing.

The congressmen said they had evidence that physical abuse was common. They said they also had received allegations of fraudulent manipulation by such religious groups of veterans' benefits, welfare payments and the food-stamp program.

## Complaints Reported

In a subsequent meeting with Benjamin Civiletti, then chief of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department and now deputy attorney general, the two congressmen reported that they and many other members of Congress had received complaints from former cult members and from parents of children who had joined religious sects that members were often brainwashed and not in control of their own minds.

According to congressional aides and members of parents' groups, the two congressmen had also been supplied with "at least a dozen" reports of physical violence, including beatings, used as a disciplinary technique by certain cults.

The delegation that met with Mr. Civiletti, which also included congressional staff members and experts on mind control, reportedly gave him and other Justice Department officials a long dissertation on the problems created by a wide range of groups in the United States that take young adults into private camps and training schools.

About 10 weeks after the meeting, Mr. Civiletti reported in a letter to Rep. Giannino, "It continues to be the position of the Criminal Division that allegations of 'brainwashing,' 'mind control,' 'thought reform' or 'coercive persuasion' would not support a prosecution under the federal kidnapping statute."

His letter, prepared by Robert Kauch, a deputy assistant attorney general, said the department believed that the federal statute was "outlaw interstate kidnapping."

"A prosecution could not be sustained based upon evidence that an adult of normal intelligence had been 'brainwashed' into continued association with a religious sect," the letter noted.

The department also said that allegations of this type would not be sufficient to sustain prosecution under U.S. statutes covering peonage, slavery and involuntary servitude.

Mr. Civiletti's letter also said that the government was wary of offering legislation to deal with these problems because such laws could be "an infringement on the sect's free exercise of religion."

The letter said that legal history indicated that the government could enter these realms only if they showed a "grave and immediate danger" to the interest the government is authorized to protect.

"Even if a sect requires its members to undergo long hours of work, travel and indoctrination with limited amounts of food and sleep, it is questionable that these activities present a grave and immediate danger either to society or to the members so as to warrant the imposition of federal criminal sanctions," the letter noted.

## Evidence 'Inconclusive'

It also said that the evidence that sect members "do not have the capacity to exercise free will" was "inconclusive."

Mr. Civiletti cited several court cases in his letter, including a criminal prosecution in New York of leaders of the Hare Krishna organization on charges that they falsely imprisoned members by "deception and intimidation." That case was dismissed.

What made Mr. Civiletti's response unusual was that there was no indication that the Justice Department had conducted an extensive investigation of allegations about mind control or brainwashing on which to base his conclusions.

In his letter of August, 1977, Mr. Civiletti promised Rep. Giannino that the FBI would interview 18 persons about allegations that they had been physically abused. But congressional staff members said they never received a report from the Justice Department on the outcome of these interviews or on whether any of the cases had produced a criminal charge.

## Director Bars Resigning Post At Peace Corps

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP) — The director of the Peace Corps refuses to resign, although her superior has asked for her resignation and said that he expected it today, administration officials say.

Carolyn Payton, who was appointed to head the Peace Corps by President Carter, issued a statement yesterday denying that she plans to quit her post. "I have not resigned... nor do I wish to resign. I care much too much for the Peace Corps to abandon my responsibilities," she said.

Earlier, however, Sam Brown, the director of Action, the Peace Corps parent agency, issued a statement saying that Dr. Payton would resign.

Dr. Payton, 53, who has held the post for 13 months, conceded in her statement that "it is true that Sam Brown has differences with me over the direction the Peace Corps should take." But she said that she had been appointed by the president, "and I have had no indication that he is unhappy with my direction of the Peace Corps."



Asta Maria Sokov, kisses her daughter Caroline on arrival at Montreal Airport after being released from a Soviet prison.

## Montreal Woman Freed From Soviet Camp Term

MONTREAL, Nov. 24 (UPI) — A Montreal woman, sentenced to eight years in a Soviet labor camp and imprisoned for the last 11 months for smuggling, was freed yesterday and returned home.

Asta Maria Sokov, 46, a Soviet-born Canadian citizen, was met by her family and friends bearing flowers and gifts at Montreal Airport.

On her arrival, Mrs. Sokov said that she had only been made aware of her release at noon yesterday.

## Begged for Mercy

She was sentenced July 9 to serve eight years in a remote labor camp. The maximum possible sentence under Soviet law is 10 years. Mrs. Sokov said she begged for the mercy of the court claiming it was "stupidly, rather than criminally."

She said that she did not know she was breaking Soviet law and told a Soviet court she was bringing the valuables home to a Russian friend in Montreal.

"The person [in the Soviet Union] told me it was all right. I never would have tried to take the goods out of the country if I had known it was against the law. It wasn't a selfish thing. I was trying to do a favor for a friend," she said.

She said she was isolated, but never mistreated at Moscow's Lefortovo Prison where she had been awaiting transfer to the labor camp since her sentencing.

"We were three in a room. They don't even call it prison — they call it isolation. You are completely isolated. You don't see anybody and the lights are on all the time."

"There was no mistreatment," Mrs. Sokov said. "The guards were

very polite, but you talked to them only when they asked a question."

She said she had accepted her fate and had prepared herself for labor camp by talking to other prisoners who had already served time there. She also said she had not thought about a pardon.

"I was preparing myself. I wanted to know what they were there, what they ate, and what was expected of you," she said. She said there was plenty of food, "and it was healthy but not very varied."

Mrs. Robert Ford, wife of the Canadian Ambassador to the Soviet Union, sent Mrs. Sokov parcels of food and kept in touch with her but was not allowed to visit. It was Mr. Ford who intervened in her case and asked for an appeal of her conviction.

## Santa Claus Makes Debut In N.Y. Parade

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (UPI) — Millions of children got their first glimpse of Santa Claus this year as he joined giant balloons, clowns and floats in New York City's 52d annual Thanksgiving Day parade.

The parade route was lined by thousands of blanket-toting adults and wide-eyed children, who did not seem to notice the 40-degree temperatures and the chilly drizzle that fell from the gray sky.

Hundreds of police officers tried in vain to keep the crowds of youngsters behind barricades, but, signed one officer. "What are you going to do, threaten to turn their names over to Santa Claus?"

## Announcement by Malaysian Official

# U.S. Said to Accept Hai Hong Left-Outs

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Nov. 24 (AP) — The United States will accept all the Vietnamese refugees from the freighter Hai Hong that other nations do not take, Malaysian Prime Minister said today.

As the flow of Vietnamese refugees into the northeastern Malaysian peninsula continued unabated, the newspaper New Straits Times reported today that 20 to 30 boats were seeking to elude Malaysian naval patrols in order to land their human cargo.

Refugee officials here said that figure appeared to be inflated, and that they had reports that only six to ten boats with about 2,000 refugees aboard were heading for the northeastern coast.

The Star newspaper, quoting police sources, reported today that fishermen in northeastern Malaysia have formed a "syndicate" to guide Vietnamese refugee boats into Malaysia for a fee.

The fishermen, putting out in organized groups to bring in the refugees, charged about \$350 in U.S. currency, the report said.

Refugee officials, objecting to the use of the word syndicate, said, "In any situation like this there are bound to be some fishermen who might make a quick buck, but there is no evidence to show that it is an organized syndicate as reported."

## 2,500 on Hai Hong

There are 2,500 refugees crowded on the 1,500-ton Hai Hong, which has been anchored off Port Klang, 36 kilometers west of here, for the past 16 days. Canada has selected 604 of the refugees and France 300. Belgium has promised to take 150.

Given small commitments by a few other countries, this would mean the United States will take between 1,000 and 1,400 of the refugees, according to officials handling the situation.

The U.S. State Department an-

nounced earlier this week that the United States will take an additional 2,500 refugees from Malaysia, but the announcement did not connect the new admissions with the Hai Hong situation.

## Not From Camps

Mr. Cassin and other Malaysian officials also made it clear that the United States will have to take the refugees straight off the ship and not take some of the 40,000 refugees in various Malaysian camps and send the Hai Hong refugees into these camps.

The Vietnamese on the Hai Hong are reported to have paid \$5 million to a syndicate based in Hong Kong to be picked off Vietnam's Vung Tau peninsula on Oct. 14, and as such they are illegal immigrants and not refugees, the officials said.

U.S. immigration officers will begin interviewing Vietnamese refugees on board the Hai Hong on Sunday or Monday, Malaysian officials said.

## Coast Police Alerted

KUALA TRENGGANU, Malaysia, Nov. 24 (Reuters) — Police along the coast have been told to be on the alert, as Vietnamese boats dodging Malaysian patrols, some of them moving in groups,

## Over Budget-Cut Reports

# Black Leaders Request A Meeting With Carter

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (NYT) — Fifteen prominent black leaders called on President Carter yesterday to meet with them to discuss their "deep concern" about reports that federal support for programs to aid minority groups is to be severely cut back in the 1980 budget.

Further, the members of the group, the Black Leadership Forum, released the text of a telegram they had sent to Mr. Carter last week calling for a meeting with him — a wire their spokesman said has gone unanswered.

Members of the group include Benjamin Hooks, the executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Rev. Jesse Jackson, president of Operation Push; Mrs. Coretta Scott King, and Rep. Parren Mitchell, head of the Congressional Black Caucus.

In their statement yesterday, the leaders said:

"Members of the Black Leadership Forum today once more urged President Carter to meet with them to discuss their grave concern over the impact on the poor and minorities of the deep slashes in the federal budget which have been widely reported by sources inside federal agencies."

## Unanswered Request

Carl Holman, a spokesman for the group, said its membership was irked that the first request to discuss issues affecting blacks had not been answered. He characterized the fact that the request had gone unanswered as "very unusual."

The telegram, sent to Mr. Carter Nov. 14, was also sent to each member of the Cabinet, to James McIntyre Jr., the director of the Office of Management and Budget, and to the majority and minority leaders of the Senate and House.

"We are deeply concerned over indications that budget and program decisions may be in process which will deeply and disproportionately affect the poor and minorities in the most hard-pressed urban and rural areas."

"We understand as much as any group the harmful impact of inflation but we would hope that the most careful balancing of equities and potentially grave longer term effects will guide critical decisions affecting the lives of millions of Americans."

"We would welcome the opportunity to discuss our concerns with you," it added.

## Carter Supporters

Most of the 15 signers were supporters of Mr. Carter during the 1976 presidential campaign, in which he received about 90 percent of the black vote.

The apparent annoyance of the black leaders was similar to that expressed Wednesday by a group of women's leaders who canceled a scheduled meeting with Mr. Carter to protest the fact that they considered the 15 minutes allotted as insufficient for a serious exploration of the complex issues they wished to discuss.

The proposed budget cutbacks of social programs had been among the topics that they had wished to talk about.

Claudia Townsend, a White House press officer, reiterated Mr. Carter's commitment Wednesday that the domestic area of the proposed budget had yet to be settled.

"Consultations are under way with staff members, as well as with

the president," Miss Townsend said.

She insisted that Mr. Carter "is interested in what the members of the Black Leadership Forum have to say" and noted that final budget decisions have yet to be made.

There have been reports that the Carter administration is drafting plans to cut back \$15 billion in public-service jobs, health-care projects, school funds and other social programs.

Yesterday's statements by the black leaders serve to underscore the strained relations between the administration and minority groups that go back at least to last spring, when some members of the Congressional Black Caucus walked out of a White House meeting with the president. They said they had done so because they were dissatisfied with his response to the problems they had raised.

## 6 Days of Flooding

### By Leningrad River

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (UPI) — The Neva River overflowed in Leningrad yesterday for the sixth day in a row. Tass reported that gale-force winds once again drove water back from the mouth of the river and over the city's embankments.

Property was damaged but no one was hurt, the agency said. At its highest yesterday, the Neva surged 1.8 meters over low-lying areas of the delta city.



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Canada to Choose U.S. Combat Plane  
OTTAWA, Nov. 24 (Reuters) — Canada has narrowed the choice for its next defense force combat plane to two U.S. aircraft, Defense Minister Barney Danson told Parliament yesterday.

The order, for up to 150 planes worth about \$2.3 billion, will go to General Dynamics for the F-16 or to McDonnell Douglas for the F-18, he said.

Pravda Assails U.S.-U.K. Move As 'Anti-Cuban'  
MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (AP) — Pravda today attacked the "provocative anti-Cuban character" of joint U.S.-British naval and air force exercises planned for the Gulf of Mexico and northwest Caribbean.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper said the exercises, named "Gulf X-79," would amount to the largest-scale military exercises in that area since 1962.

U.S. Lists Saving In Addicts' Care  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP) — A treatment program for drug addicts and alcoholics that has been operating six years has saved millions of dollars in court and prison costs and losses from theft, according to a U.S. study.

The U.S. project, which has cost \$30 million, has provided treatment as an alternative to jail for more than 60,000 persons in 52 localities, said the report released by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

It estimated that a typical treatment program involving 400 persons a year saved at least \$1 million in property that addicts would otherwise have stolen to support their habits, plus \$450,000 in court and jail costs.



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## Impartial Survey Finds Nkomo Backers in Botswana Camps

## Poll Indicates Young Black Refugees Choose to Fight Rhodesia

By Jack Foise

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 24 — Guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo has allowed an international humanitarian organization to interview young refugees who have fled Rhodesia for Botswana to determine whether the refugees genuinely want to join his army, it was learned yesterday.

The initial survey of 5,000 refugees under age 16 supports Mr. Nkomo's contention that his recruits are volunteering to join the fight. An official of the survey team reported that only about 300 of the young black refugees said they preferred to remain as refugees in Botswana, a black state adjoining Rhodesia but not involved in the war.

The other young men interviewed said they were willing — and some were described as eager — to become guerrillas trying to establish black majority rule in Rhodesia.

The interviews were conducted by a reputable, widely known relief agency whose officials said that identifying their organization would hamper further refugee work in the area.

It is the first impartial poll of the stream of blacks crossing into Botswana from Rhodesia. Mr. Nkomo's permission, and that of the Botswana government as well, appeared to be an effort by the black states surrounding Rhodesia to justify the sanctuary that is being given to Rhodesian refugees, even if many of them eventually become guerrillas.

It also gains for Mr. Nkomo a measure of legitimacy for his campaign to recruit supporters among the Ndebele tribe in western Rhodesia. Mr. Nkomo himself comes from that area.

A survey official conceded that the refugee-camp survey had not been conducted very scientifically, and said that the interviewers were regarded with a great deal of suspicion.

He also said the agency's agreement with Mr. Nkomo precluded interviewers from questioning men over the age of 16. These older youths were removed from the camp where the interviews took place.

However imperfect their first effort to classify refugees, the agency is hopeful that Mr. Nkomo and Botswana authorities will allow further surveys to be made.

## 17,000 Refugees

The survey official said there are about 17,000 refugees presently in Botswana, and those seeking to join Mr. Nkomo's army are waiting for an airlift to Zambia. All are in camps around Francistown in eastern Botswana.

In what appeared to be a struggle for allegiance of these refugees,

Rhodesian planes flew over the camps three days ago and dropped leaflets inviting them to come back to Rhodesia.

In Salisbury, a government spokesman said the leaflet drop was connected with reports of difficult living conditions in the Botswana refugee camps. The onset of the rainy season is liable to make life even more uncomfortable.

The leaflets included copies of newspaper reports on the recent Rhodesian force's raids against

guerrilla camps in Zambia. Other leaflets promised no retaliation against refugees who return and included safe-conduct passes.

It is the contention of Rhodesian authorities that many of Mr. Nkomo's recruits from western Rhodesia are victims of intimidation and kidnapping.

In another effort by the humanitarian agency, this one within Zambia, the agency has sought to obtain permission to inspect refugee camps and determine which camps,

if any, contain only refugees not connected with Mr. Nkomo's guerrilla movement. The agency would then try to persuade the Rhodesian military command not to bomb these camps.

The president of Botswana, Sir Seretse Khama, is reported to be concerned about the growing number of Rhodesian refugees in his country.

According to a Western diplomat, "Botswana doesn't want to become like Zambia and Mozam-

bique, where guerrillas virtually control parts of the country."

However, the airlift from Botswana camps of recruits loyal to Mr. Nkomo has been interrupted, with few flights during the past several months.

Charter airline pilots fear to fly into Zambia because of the danger of being fired upon by anti-aircraft gunners attempting to fend off Rhodesian air raids against guerrilla camps.

© Los Angeles Times



A NEW TWIST — People who complain of plastic pasta in cheap restaurants can now get the real thing in Tokyo — but it's for display only. The question is, is it appetizing?

## U.S. Allowed Child Labor In Pesticide-Laden Fields

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (WP).

The U.S. Labor Department, under pressure from farm groups, government warnings from its own medical experts and others and personal pleas from thousands of 10-to-12-year-old children to go to work in pesticide-laden fields last summer, acquiesced after government documents.

The documents, first obtained by Ralph Nader's Health Research Group, showed that top Labor Department officials waived certain provisions of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act in August. The waiver, according to a Labor Department official, permitted at least several thousand children aged 10 and older to harvest berries and potatoes after the crops were sprayed with a variety of potentially dangerous pesticides.

Dr. Peter Infante, a senior Labor Department cancer expert who advised against the waiver in a report, called the department's decision "unconscionable."

According to the documents, experts from the Environmental Protection Agency and a private contractor, including a firm hired by the Labor Department, also warned in letters and reports that there was no assurance that children would not be harmed if they were allowed to work in fields sprayed with pesticides.

"Unhappy Situation"

Donald Elisburg, the Labor Department official who signed the waiver Aug. 18, said Wednesday that he had done so because the Labor Department was being pressured by farm groups acting through the courts.

"It was not a particularly happy situation either way," Mr. Elisburg said. "We were left without a practical solution. If we didn't do something, the courts would have allowed the children to work in the fields with no controls at all."

According to Mr. Elisburg, who is the assistant labor secretary for employment standards, the waiver allowing the children to go into the fields contained provisions requiring that waiting periods ranging from 2 to 100 days had to be observed, depending on which pesticides were sprayed on the fields.

But the documents made public Wednesday indicate that the Labor Department set the waiting periods without adequate supporting data.

Medical experts warned Labor Department officials that little is known about the effects of pesticides on children and that the waiting periods, which were based on adult-exposure information, might not be sufficient for children.

Warnings Ignored

The department also ignored warnings from Clement Associates, a private consultant it hired, that there was no guarantee that children would be safe from the effects of the pesticides, and a recommendation from the consultant that all children working in the fields be placed under medical supervision.

"The department felt that we didn't have the resources to do that, and if we tried to force medical supervision, we would be back in court and the children would have no protection," Mr. Elisburg said.

In its report, Clement Associates recommended that an additional study be done on pesticide hazards to children and suggested that an interim exposure standard be enacted by the Labor Department. Instead, the department issued a permanent standard.

According to the documents obtained by the Health Research Group, senior Labor Department officials questioned the validity of the Clement Associates study but

decided to use it anyway as the basis for their waiver.

Department officials apparently also disregarded warnings against the waiver from Dr. Infante. In a June memorandum to department officials, he warned that little was known of the dangers of pesticides to children.

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## Italy to Guard Envoys Abroad

ROME, Nov. 24 (AP) — Italy is

sending carabinieri (national police) contingents abroad to protect Italian diplomats and guard embassies and consulates against terrorist attacks, Italian Foreign Ministry sources said yesterday.

The measure is a response to numerous threats received by Italian diplomatic missions in recent months, the sources said. The officials refused to give further details.

Other sources said that Italy has asked foreign governments to tighten security around the Italian diplomatic missions.



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## European's 30 Months in Iran Prison: A Tale of Mindless, Incessant Torture

Richard Savin, a licensed British arms salesman, recently arrived in Italy after serving 30 months in an Iranian prison. His account of conditions there contrasts sharply with official Iranian claims that no brutality, beatings or torture go on inside the country's prisons. Mr. Savin, who is preparing a book about his experiences, spoke to Christopher Matthews in Rome.

By Christopher Matthews

ROME (IHT) — A few weeks before his release from Vakilabad jail, in the eastern Iran province of Khorasan, Richard Savin almost tripped over an Afghan slumped in a basket outside one of the cells.

The Afghan's right eye was hanging out of its socket. Both his arms had been broken at the elbows, and blood was dripping from his hands.

"I hardly noticed," said Mr. Savin. "In 2½ years at Vakilabad, the sight of beaten, tortured bodies had become so commonplace, it just didn't register anymore."

Mr. Savin, a 38-year-old Briton, entered Vakilabad in May, 1976, to serve a two-year sentence for smuggling 55 kilograms of hashish from Iran into Afghanistan. He maintains that the drug was planted in his car in an obscure vendetta connected with his job selling weapons systems on behalf of British Aircraft Equipment Ltd.

Mr. Savin served six months beyond his official sentence but counts himself lucky.

Like most of the 3,500 prisoners in the U.S.-built, maximum security prison, he had no idea of when, if ever, he would get out. On top of his term, the court imposed a 3 million rial (\$50,000) fine. Failing payment of this, the alternative was to serve a day in prison for every gram of hashish found — in his case 16 years.

### There for Life

An American prisoner from Los Angeles, one of the 35 Europeans and North Americans in Vakilabad, was fined \$6 million after being caught with 70 kilograms of drugs. "He's since been released but like many of us he was theoretically there for life," Mr. Savin said. "The point was to keep you from knowing when you'd be getting home. It was just another form of psychological tyranny."

This began the moment of arrival at Vakilabad, a concrete and steel complex in the desert 12 kilometers from Mashad. Mr. Savin like other newcomers, was placed straight in Bloc 5, reserved for the criminally insane.

The cell, 20 meters long and 5 meters wide, contained 200 prisoners in varying mental conditions, including homicidal mania. "It was complete, 24-hour bedlam," said Mr. Savin. "People constantly touching you,

tugging at your clothes, attacking you, playing practical jokes. There was no question of sleep."

There was the water man, convinced that water was dripping on his head, who would have screaming fits lasting 10 minutes at a time. There was the midnight sneaker, who would run up and down the room all night. There were the quiet men, who had manufactured lethal knives out of tin can tops and ballpoint pens. There were brutal guards who, at random, beat someone unconscious, after distributing tranquilizers and other sedatives by the handful.

### First Night

"That's where I spent my first night," said Mr. Savin. "It was their way of telling me — this is what it can be like if you don't tow the line." Subsequently, he made two return visits as punishment for indiscipline.

Iranian political prisoners would be kept in Bloc 5 for months at a time. "It was straight, Gulag-Archipelago-KGB tactics," said Mr. Savin. "Even so, it was better than Majrat, or solitary confinement."

The isolation cell was one-meter square, so prisoners held there had to sit with their backs against the wall and their knees under their chins. Their wrists and ankles were manacled and they were allowed no blankets, even in the subzero temperatures of winter, when it got so cold there was ice on the walls.

Political offenders were kept in solitary for three months at a time, and beaten every day, Mr. Savin said.

Vakilabad housed 350 political prisoners. A typical case was that of Mohammed, an academic arrested by the Iranian secret police, Savak, for possession of two Marxist pamphlets. Hoping to extract information from him about other dissidents, Savak subjected him to daily beating and tortures including electric shocks to the temples and genitals, red hot oodles under the nails and, a favorite at the jail, the "hot-egg tango," so-called because "it makes you thrash about quite a bit."

The treatment consisted in forcing a scalding, hard-boiled egg up a prisoner's rectum. "It slowly cooks your insides," Mr. Savin said. "Also popular was anal rape with riot sticks."

Halfway through September, when rioting began all over Iran, the jail began to fill up with politicals at the rate of 70 to 80 a day, and led to a total population of around 5,000, Mr. Savin said. "They were cramming them into every available space."

"About that time, I went into what used to be a baggage room. It was full of people, squatting on the floor, every one of them heavily bandaged after their beatings. Politicals got thrashed as soon as they arrive, whether they've been tried or not."

**... He witnessed Afghan prisoners being made to walk on all fours, licking the ground as they went, or being forced to clean out toilet bowls with their tongues...**

Although comparatively rare in the case of Europeans, brutality was a normal part of life at Vakilabad. Standard, ceremonial beatings involved clamping a wooden yoke around a prisoner's ankles and raising his legs in the air with a chain. He would then be beaten on the soles of the feet with a lead-weighted rubber truncheon.

Treated even worse than the political officers were the Afghans, held in almost all cases, on drug smuggling charges. "If an Afghani prisoner was foolish enough to complain, he'd have his mouth sewn up with a needle and thread," Mr. Savin said. "After a couple of days he would be unsewn. 'Still got something to complain about?' the officer would then ask."

He witnessed Afghan prisoners being made to walk on all fours, licking the ground as they went, or being forced to clean out toilet bowls with their tongues.

### Shah's Pardons

In effect, almost the only way for prisoners to leave the jail was by way of a *bakhsheesh* or pardon granted by the shah on his birthday. New Year's day and two other occasions a year. "There was no formal release or remission system," Mr. Savin said. "Whether you stayed in or went free was simply a question of oriental despotism."

Mohammed Konr, an Iranian opium smuggler from Baluchistan, was given a four-year remission on one of the shah's birthdays after serving six years of his term. But he had, as frequently happens in Iran, been sentenced to both prison and death — in his case 10 years followed by execution. The day after his *bakhsheesh*, he was taken out into the desert by a platoon and shot through the head. His body was left there and, if his family wanted to recover it, they would have to pay for the bullets, which was standard practice, Mr. Savin said.

Other executions were carried out by hanging in the military barracks next to the jail. "Not the English type of hanging where the neck is broken at once, but the slow kind

where you're left to dangle on the end of a rope and, if you're lucky, someone comes and pulls on the end of your legs." About 9,000 opium runners have been executed in the past 10 years, according to Mr. Savin.

Drugs — opium, hashish and pills — were freely available inside the jail, however, as was virtually anything else that money could buy. Senior officers at Vakilabad made free use of opium and prisoners soon learned to fear one officer's drug "downers," when he would indiscriminately destroy all their mail.

Rich opium smugglers could buy their freedom and the cost of transferring from the Iranian and Afghan cell blocs to the cleaner European Bloc 1 was anything from 5,000 rials or \$80 and upwards.

### Youths for Sale

"Everything was for sale," Mr. Savin said, including the prison's resident population of juveniles, aged between 6 and 15, who were usually serving short terms as petty thieves or for delinquency. Officers made free use of the boys, and would sell them to prisoners for 10,000 rials or \$160 a time.

"The shah's claims that no tortures or beatings go on in his jails are complete rubbish," Mr. Savin said. "It is also totally untrue that thousands of political prisoners have been pardoned. Maybe one or two were let free at Vakilabad but no more."

On one occasion, a Swiss Red Cross team investigating Amnesty International charges of brutal conditions inside the jail was allowed access to a party of prisoners. After interviewing them, the Swiss investigators came away with a favorable impression — for the "detainees" they had spoken to were in fact Iranian army troops who had been rounded up for the occasion. And a television crew that interviewed a European inmate was given a glowing account of prison conditions. The prisoner's wife, who had come on a visit, was held hostage by prison authorities to make sure nothing went amiss.

By running 10 kilometers a day around the prison yard and doing strenuous physical exercises, Mr. Savin managed to keep himself physically and mentally in shape.

Even so, he lost 12 kilograms at Vakilabad, and others such as "Frank the walking dead" were less lucky. Frank, a German, left the jail weighing 34 kilograms and suffering from hepatitis, stomach ulcers and rectal hemorrhoids.

In comparison to the conditions the Iranians, the politicals and the Afghans were kept in, we had it easy," Mr. Savin said. "I'm not here to whine about the treatment I received. But I feel it my duty to let people know the truth about how barbarously the shah's prisoners are treated. For Iran, you can read Brazil or Chile."

## INSIGHTS / SIDELIGHTS



The Nigerian head of state, Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon (left) with rebel leader Lt. Col. Philip Effiong during the formal surrender ceremonies in Lagos ending the Biafra war in January, 1970.

## The Ibos: Pride, Industry Overcome Bitter Aftermath of the Biafra War

By David Lamb

ENUGU, Nigeria — Psychological scars and some bullet holes remain in this former Biafran capital, but for most of the Ibo people the civil war and the dreams of independence that went with it are history.

Although the Ibos have not forgotten, eight years after losing the war, they have re-entered Nigerian society, rebuilt their towns and again become an industrious community.

Their pride has withstood the bitterness of defeat. "Most of the scars are being obliterated," said C.O.D. Ekwensi, a noted Nigerian novelist and an Ibo. "But Europe still discusses World War II after 30 years, so you can't expect Nigeria to forget its war entirely in just eight years. There is still work to be done for true reconciliation."

### 30-Month War

Long the backbone of Nigeria's civil service and white-collar merchant class, the 10 million Ibos declared their independence in the summer of 1967. For the next 30 months they fought a losing war in defense of their eastern Nigerian homeland, which they called Biafra.

The devastation was enormous. As the federal troops advanced, the Ibos were forced from their first capital in Enugu, retreating to other towns such as Owerri, Umuahia and Aba to set up defenses that soon crumbled.

By the time the Ibos surrendered, the death toll on both sides, mostly through starvation, was placed at up to a million.

The war, fought in the glare of worldwide publicity and blanket news coverage, was portrayed outside Africa in a montage of horror, with newspaper photographs showing thousands of wide-eyed Ibo children with swollen stomachs huddled in refugee camps.

Sharp divisions arose over the justice of the Biafran cause.

Four black African countries — Tanzania, Gabon, the Ivory Coast and Zambia — recognized the Ibo's independence. France, Portugal and South Africa supported them as well.

The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union backed the efforts of the Nigerian federal government to put down the secession.

"When the war ended, it was like a referee blowing a whistle in a football game," said a federal army colonel who fought against the Ibos.

"People just put down their guns and went back to the business of living. You wonder now why a war was ever fought in the first place."

Today Ibos are again leaving their mark on Nigeria. They serve as ambassadors, as executives in large, foreign-owned companies, as state administrators and army officers.

Their towns are bustling and energetic. Most of the 8,000 Ibo public servants have rejoined the government, although generally in lower positions than they held before the war.

The Ibo industries that were destroyed during the war are operating again. The University of Nsukka, leveled in bombing attacks, flourishes again, this time with a student population reflecting the nation's ethnic diversity.

The Ibo war refugees who went to Gabon and the Ivory Coast have long since come home.

The difference today is that the Ibos no longer

**'People just put down their guns and went back to the business of living. You wonder now why a war was ever fought in the first place.'**

flaunt their wealth and education in cities throughout Nigeria. They invest instead in their own region.

Believing that the federal government has neglected them financially, they remain somewhat aloof politically and rely increasingly on themselves, even building primary schools with personal contributions while the central government fails to provide funds.

With Nigeria scheduled to return to civilian rule next year, the Ibos could be a major force in deciding what party wins office. Thus far, though, they have remained divorced from the political process and generally skeptical of any civilian administration's ability to govern.

There is a growing belief here that Nigeria's strength will come from being a unified nation, not a group of minorities representing the major tribes. To discourage tribalism, the military government under the new constitution has divided Nigeria into 19 states and decreed that all parties must reflect the national diversity.

Now Iboland is spread over two states: Anambra, which Enugu is the capital, and Imo. The Ibos, who complain that they are under-represented at the highest levels of government, are lobbying for a third state. The roots of the Biafran civil war lay deep in tribal animosities. After Ibo army officers overthrew the civilian government in Lagos in January, 1966, they were overthrown themselves by southern officers a next July.

Tribal conflicts broke out in parts of the country, taking the lives of 7,000 to 30,000 Ibo tribesmen and smaller number of Moslem northerners.

### Tribesmen Massacred

Hoping to end the killing of Ibos, who were widely disliked because of their reputed arrogance and economic aggressiveness, an Ibo leader, Odumegwu Ojukwu, proclaimed the Republic of Biafra on May 30, 1967. The area included much of the nation's oil fields and the only refinery, at Bonny.

Ojukwu forces massacred minority tribesmen in the eastern region who wanted their own states within the Nigerian federation, an act that accounts for some of the anti-Ibo feeling that persists today.

When his army was finally encircled by federal troops, Mr. Ojukwu fled out of Biafra on Jan. 11, 1970, to the Ivory Coast, where he now runs a profitable trucking business. The next day, his subordinate offered to surrender.

Nigeria's military ruler, Gen. Yakubu Gowon, declared a general amnesty and immediately launched a national reconciliation effort based on a policy of "no victor, no vanquished."

He placed Ibos in his personal bodyguard and made Ibos his personal pilots.

The predicted massacre of Ibos by the conquering army never took place.

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## The Elderly Under the Soviet Pension System

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW (NYT) — Militsa Andreyevna has lived in a single room 6 feet wide and 15 feet long for 55 of her 80 years. It is cluttered with the furnishings of deprivation — a tiny bed, a single ceiling lamp tied over the rickety wooden table with a piece of string, a disorder of jars and bread and pieces of cheese in the drafty double window.

Her tea consists of a spoonful of plum jelly, a slice of bread and an inexpensive children's candy. She cannot afford more, for her old-age pension gives her only 45 rubles a month. (At the arbitrary official rate of \$1.50 a ruble, that is \$67.50.)

"The rent is only 2.5 rubles a month," she said, putting a comb in her wispy gray hair and donning a faded formal dress for three visitors. "Somehow I manage to put a little money aside, for my funeral," she added with a smile.

The problems of old age did not go away with the 1917 Revolution. Increasingly, they are being aired and discussed in the Soviet press and in the speeches and decisions of Soviet officials, some of whom often comment on the need to increase pensions.

### Small Payments

Workers are constantly being assured that the state-run retirement plan, with its contributory pension payments, is the most advanced and generous in the world. Actually, the benefits, which average 30 to 35 percent of a retired worker's last monthly pay, lag far behind those in such European capitalist countries as West Germany, where old-age pensions have increased from year to year to keep up with the cost of living. Moreover, a Soviet pension, once set, is never increased, although retirement age is usually 55 for women and 60 for men.

According to official Soviet statistics, it takes 50 rubles a month for a person to be fed, clothed and housed. Yet the

**Life in retirement under the Soviet system is, for millions, a time of doing without and of having to scrimp. For many the only work available is menial. . . They peddle ice cream and cigarettes in the parks of Moscow.**

legal minimum is the pension Mrs. Andreyevna receives, 45 a month, and millions not entitled to full pensions get even less. The maximum monthly pension is 120 rubles.

About 30 million retired workers and farmers receive pensions, and 5.5 million continue to work part time after retirement, according to the official figures. But not everyone who wants to can work and continue to receive a pension.

The complicated rules that allow some pensioners to work reduced hours at their jobs after retirement but make it impossible for others — economists, bookkeepers and designers, for example — to do so may have outlived their usefulness. Recent analyses, including one in the government newspaper, *Izvestia*, suggest that this cannot continue in the face of a worsening labor shortage. The government was urged to make a virtue of necessity and allow pensioners who want to do so to go on working after retirement.

Before the basis for the current system was laid in 1956 during the tenure of Nikita Khrushchev, pensioners lived in something akin to poverty. Mr. Khrushchev recalled in his

memoirs that he considered it unthinkable to reward dedicated labor with miserable pensions.

Collective farmers were not even included in the system until 1964. Now they are about a third of the total and their minimums are even lower than those of industrial workers — 28 rubles a month.

Life in retirement under the Soviet system is, for millions, a time of doing without and of having to scrimp. For many the only work available is menial. The elderly sell nearly all the newspapers and magazines distributed at kiosks throughout the country. They peddle ice cream and cigarettes in the parks of Moscow. They watch over the elevator entrances in most apartment buildings.

A. Danilov, a retired music-school principal in Sochi, wrote to *Izvestia* last year to lament that he could not collect his pension and keep on working part time as a teacher. "The Social Security Department told me to find a job as an unskilled worker or a watchman," he complained, "but that would mean changing who I am. What is the sense of that?"

Even though such an income is officially reckoned as subsistence level, it is difficult for foreigners unused to higher standards to imagine how anyone can live on so little. In recognition of need, the average starting level was raised by 24 percent from 1970 to 1975, according to official figures, and Leonid Brezhnev, the country's leader, recently announced that pensions for collective farmers would be raised to city levels, but not until after 1980.

Among the aged, who can hear their government's frequent denunciations of the welfare and pension systems in the United States, the hidden poverty and quietly suffered deprivation are pervasive. According to the last official census, in 1970, there were 362 million men and women of retirement age, with 23.7 million receiving old-age pensions. Today 30 million receive pensions, but even allowing for other explanations, there are still millions who receive nothing.

## The Kenyatta Succession: Calm and Dignity Prevail

By John Danton

NAIROBI (NYT) — In the early hours of Aug. 22, Vice President Daniel Arap Moi was awakened by an urgent phone call.

"Your Excellency," said the caller, "come down to State House. Kenya has lost its eyes!"

The moment Kenya had dreaded for 15 years had arrived. Jomo Kenyatta, who had ruled the country so absolutely that the future seemed unimaginable without him, was dead.

Two and a half months later it is clear that Kenya has weathered the trauma of his death with calm and dignity.

Sidestepping a power struggle over succession that had been widely predicted, the government has negotiated a constitutional transfer of power of the sort that has eluded most other African countries.

Kenya after Kenyatta is much the same as it was before — a combustible mix of competing tribes, a juxtaposition of rich and poor, but still an anchor of stability and prosperity in an increasingly troubled continent.

There is a new alignment of principals around Mr. Moi, now president.

Most of them were running the affairs of government under Kenyatta, but their power is greater now and they are flexing their muscles.

The new insiders are pushing away some old-guard politicians and business leaders close to the late president.

They are pursuing a drive against corruption, smuggling and other abuses that characterized the declining years of his rule.

So far, they are moving cautiously, threading an artful course between continuity and change that is not likely to disturb the status quo.

## Cautious and Durable, Moi Picks His Way To Stability Through Tribal Antagonisms

"The question was always asked: What after Kenyatta?" said Charles Njonjo, the attorney general. "I always answered the same way. Life will go on."

He gestured with an open palm out the window of his office overlooking the gardens of Parliament.

"And, you see, the sun is still shining."

Mr. Moi, a 54-year-old politician very much lost in the Kenyatta shadow during the 12 years in which he was vice president, has repeatedly pledged to carry on his predecessor's policies.

Since he is a member of the tiny Tugen tribe from the Rift Valley, his accession means that tribal power has passed from the Kikuyu, Kenyatta's tribe, which fought the Mau Mau rebellion against British rule in the 1950s and whose dominance in all spheres has been the central fact of modern Kenya.

The change has assuaged the non-Kikuyu, who make up 80 percent of the population of 14 million, but it does not mean a radical shift in the power structure, since Mr. Moi became president with the backing of key figures in the Kikuyu establishment, who turned to him as the least divisive candidate and a trusted figure.

First among them is Mr. Njonjo, a dapper, out-

spoken man of controversy and a staunch anti-Communist who is married to a white Kenyan and respects the British, who governed here from late in the 19th century until independence in 1963.

So high has Mr. Njonjo risen in the new power constellation that some see his hand behind every major decision.

He takes a hard line on internal dissent and advocates friendly contacts with South Africa.

Two years ago he beat back a campaign to change the constitution and block Mr. Moi's automatic succession to the presidency for an interim period of 90 days.

After Kenyatta's death he moved quickly into the vacuum and engineered a campaign that turned automatic succession into election by acclamation in which not a single challenge was raised publicly.

"I am one who supported the president from the start and I don't regret it," the attorney general said in an interview.

"It is because of this that we have stability. No one else could have the support he has throughout the land — and I say this as a Kikuyu."

Another early supporter was Mwai Kibaki, 47, the finance minister.

Urbane and ambitious, a London School of Economics graduate, he has been the brains behind Kenya's economic prosperity of the last decade.

Three days before the inauguration on Oct. 14, Mr. Moi selected Mr. Kibaki to be his vice president, a move that appeased the Kikuyu by restoring the line of succession to them.

The choice did not appeal to all Kikuyu, for Mr. Kibaki is not from Kiambu, the Kenyatta home, but from Nyeri, a region to the north that has been a rival for influence.

Kiambu, the heartland of Kikuyu traditionalism and the prime source of government patronage, formed the nucleus of the anti-Moi group, whose depth of feeling was summed up in the saying, "The presidential motorcade shall never pass beyond Kiambu."

### Place of Honor

Mr. Moi has skirted a confrontation by stressing his tenuous under *Mzee*, the title of "respected elder" that summed up Kenyatta's authority.

Members of the Kenyatta family have retained positions in government, and at public ceremonies his widow, Mama Ngina, is accorded a place of honor.

The Moi faction has strengthened its hold over the Kenya African National Union, the sole political party, which became moribund under Kenyatta. The faction won all eight seats in a national party election — the first in 12 years — and is starting to recruit drive.

The Kiambu old guard, blocked because it does not have a viable presidential candidate, who by law must be an elected member of Parliament, will not be able to unseat Mr. Moi in elections next November.

He will still be president of the party then, and its leader is automatically its candidate for the presidency.

To start a new party, they must register petitions in the office of Mr. Moi's old ally, Mr. Njonjo.

Said the attorney general: "I think that President Moi is jolly well entrenched."



Daniel Arap Moi  
... top marks for post-Kenyatta transition







## NEW TIME TO MAKE A FORTUNE IN NEW YORK

[illegible]



## May Delay Acting on Some Aspects of Plan

## U.K. Opts for Partial EMS Link

PARIS, Nov. 24 (Reuters) — Prime Minister James Callaghan said Britain favors a zone of monetary stability in Europe but suggests the country might initially be a partial member of a new European Monetary System.

At a joint press conference following discussions with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Callaghan said the EMS encourages all members of the EEC, even if some members were unable to participate in it at all aspects.

Mr. Callaghan said these aspects include credits, exchange rates and intervention obligations in the foreign exchange market. Mr. Giscard said there would be no political consequences if Britain did not join the EMS from the outset. We hope the system to be adopted will allow Britain to join either at the start or when it feels the time is right, Mr. Giscard said.

Just after Mr. Callaghan started talks at the Elysee Palace, French presidential spokesman Pierre Hunt told journalists: "Given the particular worries of Britain, this system has been conceived in such

"If Britain doesn't participate fully right from the outset, that, in our opinion, will not have any political consequences for Europe," he said.

Asked when Britain would join the system if it did not come in at the beginning, Mr. Callaghan said: "I don't think there's a question of Britain entering anything. If the scheme is a community scheme, it clearly embraces all members of the community."

"As to whether all members of the community take part in particular aspects of such a scheme is a different question," he pointed out, however.

Just after Mr. Callaghan started talks at the Elysee Palace, French presidential spokesman Pierre Hunt told journalists: "Given the particular worries of Britain, this system has been conceived in such

a way as to allow it to participate at the appropriate time."

The EMS is aimed at creating a zone of monetary stability within the Common Market. Britain's hesitation about entry has caused friction with its European partners.

Franco-British relations have been strained in recent months over several European issues, particularly the EMS on which Britain is due to decide next week. Last week, Le Monde charged Britain with "permanent blackmail" in its dealings with the Common Market. But British officials said the atmosphere of today's talks was very good.

EMS 'Narrower' Than Concept

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP-DJ) — The British Treasury said today that the proposed European Monetary System as it is currently envisaged embodies a "narrower" concept than that originally laid down at the Bremen summit meeting.

In a consultative document submitted to parliament, the Treasury does not offer a conclusion on whether Britain should join the system.

Nonetheless, the so-called Green Paper can be seen as laying the groundwork for a possible decision by the British government to opt out of the arrangement, at least for a time. "It is important to make clear first that in the government's view, the choice to be made in the coming weeks relates not to a European Monetary System on the basis laid down in Bremen but to a narrower issue of a particular exchange rate mechanism which is not yet fully negotiated," it states. "Some may regard the EMS as little more than an exchange rate mechanism, supported by central bank swap arrangements. The government sees it as much more than that. (It) believes it was conceived as more than that at Bremen and that it needs to be more than that if it is to contribute to greater stability in the international monetary system."

## Belgium's Major Steels

## To Be Acquired by State

By Paul Lewis

BRUSSELS, Nov. 24 (NYT) — The Belgian government today unveiled a new plan to take control of the country's ailing steel industry and slim it down to a more competitive size at a total cost of \$2 billion and the loss of 15,000 jobs.

The announcement means that the loss-making Belgian, French, British and Italian steel industries now almost entirely government-owned and financed, while the German steel producers continue to benefit from a number of unfairly disguised government aids.

The Belgian take-over highlights the continuing crisis in Europe's steel industry, which is now only being kept afloat by a steady flow of government largesse at a time when some industry leaders have given up hope of any noticeable improvement in their fortunes for the foreseeable future.

Under the plan approved by the Belgian cabinet last night, the government will take a 60-percent share in Belgium's two largest steel groups, Cogefar in Liege and Minalco-Sambre in Charleroi, both already entirely dependent on government money for their survival. The government also plans to take a 25-percent stake in the more modern and efficient Sidmar plant in Flanders, which is a subsidiary of the Luxembourg Arbed group. If the trade unions approve, the government then plans to cut the total (Continued on Page 10, Col. 8)

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (AP-DJ) — Foreign bank branches in the United States are proliferating, and their corporate lending business here is booming.

Nationwide, the number of U.S. offices of foreign banks totaled 290 midyear, up from 215 in 1977, and 152 in late 1974, according to economists with the Federal Reserve Board in Washington.

But as well as having grown in numbers, the foreign banks are pushing into areas long considered the exclusive domain of domestic banks. While still pursuing their original business of servicing the companies back home, foreign banks are becoming particularly aggressive competitors in the corporate lending area. And through various proposed acquisitions, a number of the foreign banks are hoping to increase their penetration of the retail banking market.

Economic and political considerations are partly responsible for the recent rush of foreign banks into the U.S. market. "I think that in the last few years there has been a feeling in many countries that the U.S. is a safe place to invest and that it will always be at least a free-enterprise country than other countries around the world," says Peter Wodtke, executive vice president of U.S. operations of Swiss bank Corp.

A Home for Dollars

Also, he says, "with the dollar having fallen as low as it has, many banks feel that this is the time to make an investment in the U.S." in

Dollar Scores

Sharp Gains on A Broad Front

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP-DJ) — The dollar scored sharp gains against most major currencies, except the yen, in thin foreign exchange dealings today helped by news of a further boost in U.S. interest rates.

The half-point increase in the time rates of several leading U.S. banks to 11.5 percent encouraged settlement on the currency market. Dealers said higher interest rates could tend to slow money supply reaction in the United States and to attract foreign funds, both of which would likely benefit the dollar.

Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar traded within relatively wide limits of 1.9125 DM to 1.9300 DM before finishing at 1.9290 DM in London dealings for a gain of 1.08 cent on the day. It rose 1.75 centimes to 1.7350 Swiss francs and 15 centimes to 4.4275 French francs, it also firmed against the

However, against the yen, it slipped to 193.85 from 193.95. Sterling fell 80 points to \$1.9385. The Canadian dollar eased to \$4.92 from \$5.30 cents on poor international trade figures.

addition, with this country's mounting balance-of-payments deficits creating a surplus of dollars abroad, many foreign bankers are looking for a place to put these funds to work.

They are also concerned that their access to dollars overseas may eventually dry up. "While I doubt that the dollar overhang will disappear for some time, my coming here ensures that I have a stable dollar base for my customers who need the U.S. currency," explains a French banker who has recently expanded his New York operations.

Some foreign bankers recently began operations in the United States in anticipation of changes in government regulations. In September (Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Trade Surplus

Up in October

In W. Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Nov. 24 (AP-DJ) — The West German trade surplus in October was 4.81 billion Deutsche marks, slightly up from 4.73 billion DM in September and 4.8 billion DM in October 1977, the statistics office said today.

Preliminary figures showed that the current-account surplus surged to 3.4 billion DM in October, compared to a downward-revised 400-million-DM surplus in September and a 3.49-billion-DM surplus in October 1977.

Exports in October totaled 26.67 billion DM, up from September's 24.83 billion DM and from 24.75 billion DM in October 1977. Imports totaled 21.86 billion DM in October, up from 20.1 billion DM in September and 19.93 billion DM in October 1977.

Meanwhile, the upper house of parliament (Bundesrat) approved the government's tax package which among its measures brings income-tax relief from Jan. 1 next year. The tax package forms part of an economic program announced at the end of July which will give the economy a net impulse of nearly 13 billion DM in line with pledges made at the Bonn summit.

French Retail Index

Up 0.9% in October

PARIS, Nov. 24 (AP-DJ) — The French retail price index for October increased 0.9 percent to 205.7 from 203.8 in September and was up 9.3 percent from a year earlier, the statistics institute said today. October's rise follows rises of 0.6 percent in September and August.

The Bank of France also reported that the broadly defined money supply (M-2) declined 0.2 percent in August from July to 1.05 billion francs (about \$238.4 million). The M-1 money supply stood at 512.5 billion francs, or 2.7 percent less than in July and was 10.6 percent above the year-earlier level.

Banks Chart Transatlantic Profit Routes  
Foreign Branches in U.S. Forge Inroads Into Corporate Lending  
U.S. Subsidiaries Plying Europe With Access to Home Mortgages

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 24 (NYT) — Several of America's biggest banks are moving quietly to exploit an overseas market most have long ignored — the banking business of ordinary European consumers.

Traditionally, U.S. bank offices abroad have been set up almost exclusively to serve large corporate customers. Some banks have also done a bit of retail business abroad, but it has been more or less reluctantly, often as an accommodation to transplanted U.S. executives or U.S. tourists.

But now, flush with lendable funds at a time of lagging loan demand worldwide, many U.S. banks size up the individual foreign customer as an important source of profits. Wholesale banking still dominates, of course, but the banks have apparently decided that interest rates of a stiff 20 percent or more are too enticing to pass up.

"We see a sizable opportunity," said Michael Priestland, managing director of Western Trust and Savings Ltd., a British subsidiary of the Philadelphia National Bank. "We plan a very considerable expansion" of the 15-branch network built up across southern England in the 1970s.

More Players

The two largest U.S. banks, the San Francisco-based Bank of America and New York's Citibank, have long had significant interests in retail banking abroad. More recently, they have been joined by the First National Bank of Boston and the Security Pacific National Bank, with headquarters in Los Angeles.

In addition, New York's Chemical Bank is planning a major push into the residential-mortgage market in London, and the Manufacturers Hanover Trust plans a limited — a spokesman called it "prudent" — stepping up of its London retail operations.

Even Morgan Guaranty Trust, which is predominantly a bank for corporations, has broadened its personal services. An international private banking group has recently been formed from officers within its branches in London, Paris, Zurich and Geneva.

Security Pacific Finance Ltd., one of the relatively few consumer-finance companies whose name does not disguise its U.S. parentage, has started a heavily promoted plan to make loans against the value of customers' houses. "Lots of people have substantial equity in them," explained Ronald Basher, who heads the 15-branch operation. "And we're very interested."

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## VW, Nixdorf End Talks on Link

Exploratory talks between Volkswagenwerk and Nixdorf Computer on VW's attempt to acquire a stake in the middle-sized computer firm have failed, VW says, over differences of opinion about the VW share of Nixdorf's capital. VW said in a statement: "Due to the interests of both companies, the extremely friendly talks have been ended by agreement of both parties." The talks with Nixdorf were VW's first major attempt at diversification after about six months of speculation and rumor. Nixdorf hints that other large companies might be in the market for a share of the firm. Nixdorf will make "a major announcement in connection with the independent development of Nixdorf" next week.

## France Acquires Stake in Dassault

France says it will acquire 21 percent of the capital of Ste. des Avions Moteurs Dassault-Breguet, makers of military and civilian aircraft. The shares will have double voting rights, thus giving the government a blocking minority.

## OPEC Held Likely to Moderate Oil Rise

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (NYT) — U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal is understood to believe that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is likely to break the two-year-old price freeze on oil next month, but the increase will be moderate.

Mr. Blumenthal, who has just returned from a visit to four Middle East oil-producing countries, is said to be convinced that the price freeze cannot last through a third year. Other U.S. officials say the chances are good for a small increase, perhaps in a range of 5-to-7 percent when the OPEC countries will meet in Abu Dhabi in three weeks to make the key pricing decision.

On the return trip to Washington, Mr. Blumenthal said, "We've learned a lot since 1973-74" when, in a sudden thrust of cartel power, OPEC quadrupled prices. "We've learned about the limits of power that they have as a group and about the direct impact of their price decisions on what they buy," the secretary said. "They are beginning to understand that there is no free lunch for anyone, not even for them."

Here is a brief rundown of what occurred on each of the four stopovers of the trip, showing how each fits into an apparent emerging pattern of moderation:

• Saudi Arabia — The biggest producer in the cartel, it has the financial power to influence prices but for political reasons uses it sparingly. The Saudis had been expected to go into the OPEC meeting next month seeking a 5-percent increase. The Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, instead told the Americans he would be trying for a freeze for the third straight year.

• United Arab Emirates — A smaller producer on the Arabian peninsula, it generally follows the lead of Saudi Arabia. Its oil minister, Mana Said al-Oteibi, said: "If Saudi Arabia presses for a freeze, we will support Saudi Arabia. We will not allow Saudi Arabia to be isolated."

• Iran — The cartel's second biggest producer, it had been the greatest price hawk until last year, when it made its peace with Saudi Arabia, the leading dove, and backed the freeze. This year, because of widespread unrest and the need for continued U.S. political and military support, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi told Mr. Blumenthal that Iran would take a back-seat position and follow the consensus of OPEC.

• Kuwait — One of the leading hawks, Kuwait had sent its oil minister, Rahman al-Atiki, to Washington a few weeks earlier to report that the emirate wanted a 15-percent increase, complaining that this "moderate" figure would not even cover the loss of purchasing power over the last year. A source close to Mr. Blumenthal, summing up the discussions in Kuwait, said the secretary "got the words that he expected but less vehemently expressed."

## Alusuisse Sees 'Painful' Drop in Net

Citing problems caused by the higher value of the Swiss franc, Alusuisse (Swiss Aluminum) says there will be a "painful drop in earnings" in 1978 and that consolidated cash flow might fall about 20 percent from the 1977 level. The company says group turnover in the first nine months this year was down 12 percent from a year earlier, but did not give figures. However, it noted that had turnover been calculated at constant exchange rates based on the position at Sept. 30, 1977, it would have been 5 percent higher than a year earlier.

## Canada Narrows Jet Fighter Choice

Canada has narrowed the list of fighter aircraft for a \$2.3-billion spending program to a choice between General Dynamics' CF-16 and the McDonnell Douglas and Northrop CF-18A. The government will not split purchases between two aircraft. The decision eliminates the Panavia Tornador, the Grumman F-14 Tomcat, the McDonnell Douglas F-15 Eagle and the Northrop F-18.

## Program 'Exception' Worrisome

## U.S. Mulls Limit on Profit To Tighten Price Guides

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (WP) — The Carter administration is considering a limit on the amount of profits a company might earn if it says it can't follow the president's general price standards under the anti-inflation guidelines, officials said yesterday.

But officials said that no final decisions have been made yet by the Council on Wage and Price Stability and that any change of this substantive nature also would have to be approved by the high level Economic Policy Group.

The Council has been concerned, however, that companies are finding it easier to observe a guideline put forward as an exception, not an alternative, which requires firms to hold their price increases to one-half percentage point below their average price increases in 1976 or 1977, (say because of uncontrollable cost increases), it must make sure that its profits as a percentage of sale, or profit margin, does not increase.

## Less Attractive

Officials say that they worry if too many companies choose to control profit margins, rather than prices, the administration will have a harder time reducing the rate of inflation to its goal of 6-to-6.5 percent in 1979.

As a result, officials are discussing ways to change the profit margin exception to make it less attractive to companies. They say the only workable approach they have developed so far is to couple the profit-margin test with a limit on the amount of profits a firm could earn — say around 6 percent — if it chose to control its profit margins rather than limit its price increases.

If a company chooses to devalue its price increases, there would be no such limits. Officials said they will also change the wording in the standard.

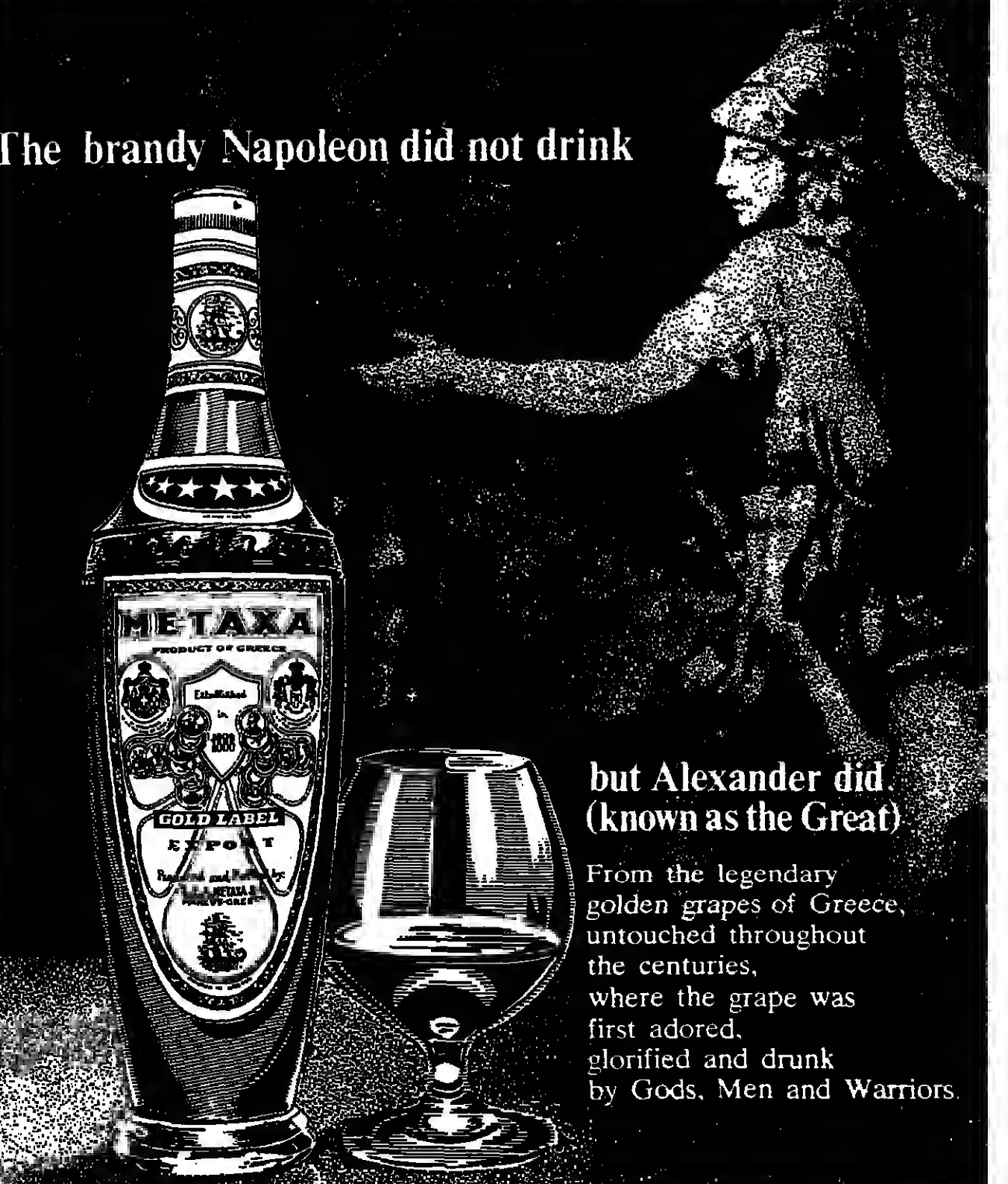
## U.S. Steel Raises Prices

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24 (AP-DJ) — U.S. Steel Corp. said today it will increase prices for three-fourths of its steel mill products effective Jan. 1. The company said the increases, which vary by product lines and amounts, average about 3.2 percent on the company's total steel product line.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.12 points to \$10.12 and advances led declines \$35 to \$55. Volume fell to 14.59 million shares from Wednesday's 20.01 million.

After the close, the Fed reported that M-1 money supply in the week ended Nov. 15 fell \$1.1 billion to \$361.3. M-1 Plus dropped \$1.4 billion (Continued on Page 10, Col. 7)

The brandy Napoleon did not drink



but Alexander did (known as the Great)

From the legendary golden grapes of Greece, untouched throughout the centuries, where the grape was first adored, glorified and drunk by Gods, Men and Warriors.

**METAXA** the Greek classic

Denmark		United Breweries	
Year	1977	Year	1977
Revenue	5,640	Revenue	5,120
Profits	146.00	Profits	115.00

(Figures in Danish Crowns)

W. Germany		BASF	
Year	1977	Year	1977
Revenue	5,250	Revenue	5,120
Profits	224.00	Profits	199.00

(Figures in Deutsche Marks)







5010150

22%	5%	Braun	W
16%	12%	Braun	1
38%	20%	Braun	1
14%	3%	Braun	1
6%	3%	Braun	1
19%	9%	Braun	1
2%	1%	Braun	1
35%	17%	Braun	1
36%	17%	Braun	1
5%	4%	Braun	1
17%	8%	Braun	1
6%	3%	Braun	1
15%	5%	Braun	1

**Closing Prices November 24, 1977**

**el Plan**  
**Belgium**

## U.S. Subsidiaries Plying Europe With Access to Home Mortgages

cell			
Belgian driver	2	M.	Par—1/2
moment when	2	M.	1/2—1/2
street of the	2	M.	3/16—5/16
street of the	2	M.	3/8—1/2
street that map	1	Y.	1 1/2—1 1/2
streets are really			

Although administrative costs may be higher than average,

AVMCo	4	4%
AddisonW	9	7 1/2%
Adv Ross	2 1/2	2%
AdvMirc	27	27 1/2%
AlexAlex	30 1/2	31
AllcoInc	15%	16%
AlvinaB	14	16
APInCo	15 1/2	15 1/2%
AFurn	2	3 1/2%

month, or 28.25 percent annually.

AmCo	7%	8%
ArMoy	2%	2%
ArkWGz	16%	17
AsdColo	21%	22%
AlIGsLI	15%	15%
BeardCo	7%	7%
BangHE	14%	14%
BkamRt	11%	12%
BaslCRs	3	3%

## Canada Narrow

SatzLab	30	30%
BibboCo	10%	10%
Sirsson	27%	29
Birchtr	7%	1%
StkMHP	25%	26
Bonanza	5%	6
Brooks	27	28%
BruTom	16%	17%
Bruckhau	4%	5%

Canada had a seasonally adjusted merchandise trade surplus

CalWsv	30	31%
Canndn	2	2%
CapSwC	8%	9%
CapnAir	2%	2%
CarCo	5%	7
CrVIPs	15	15%
ChemLg	30	21
ChesUN	18%	11%
CircleE	0	6

down 8.5 percent from \$4.88 billion in September, and imports were

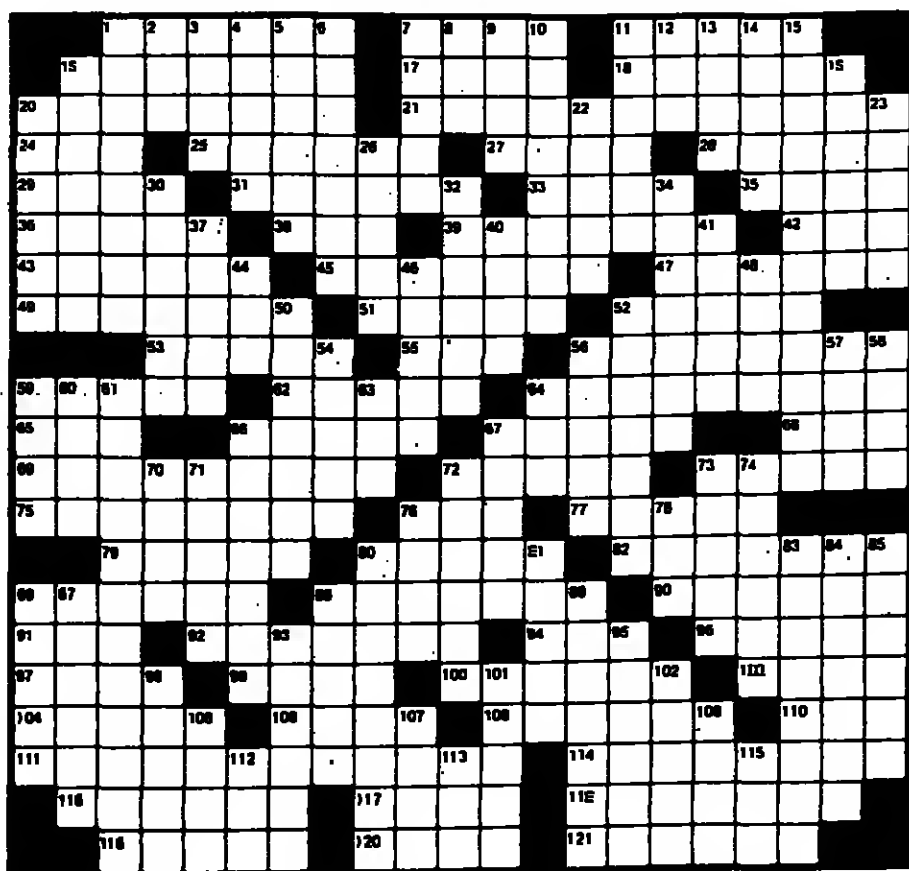
ClowCo	8 1/2	9
ColuVent	1 1/2	2
ComQH	20 1/4	20 1/2
CmtShr	44	44
CmwTel	31 1/2	33 1/2
ConnGen	36 1/2	36 1/2
ConPop	52 1/2	53 1/2
Crowld	12 1/2	13 1/2
CrossCo	26	26



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
EUGENE T. MALESKA

## Porcine Parade By Emanuel Berg



## ACROSS

- 1 Like a crow's cry
- 2 Gnat or bat
- 3 Prefix with fix or fuse
- 4 Item unfit for a silk purse
- 5 Large toad
- 6 Asian goat antelope
- 7 Footballs
- 8 Korean battle site
- 9 Chemical suffixes
- 10 Grief's dancer
- 11 Best place for wurst
- 12 Dialogue mount
- 13 Oven for glass
- 14 Brock's specialties
- 15 "— and Marge"
- 16 One-year-old sheep
- 17 Ginglymoid joints
- 18 Opposite of yang
- 19 Summer drink
- 20 Sunshine St.
- 21 Evangelist's home
- 22 Wink
- 23 Strolls
- 24 Passover feasts
- 25 Utruel
- 26 Babylonian
- 27 A descendant of Noah
- 28 Shea player
- 29 Objects
- 30 In many instances

## ACROSS

- 42 More reliable
- 43 He drew Joe
- 44 Palooka
- 45 Czechoslovak measure
- 46 Donat role
- 47 "Bob, — Battle"
- 48 Wood sorrel
- 49 Kotter's plotters
- 50 Ulan
- 51 Baltic people
- 52 Practices
- 53 Hoover or Cougar
- 54 Sci-fi guy
- 55 Author of "Them"
- 56 Dormouse
- 57 Enlargers
- 58 Incubates
- 59 Type of ungula
- 60 "We — amused"
- 61 Auricle
- 62 Fencing position
- 63 Hebrew letter
- 64 "King Olaf" composer
- 65 Small squall
- 66 Carved
- 67 Little guys in sties
- 68 Wagnerian goddess
- 69 Old Irish script
- 70 Ritz
- 71 Vedic sky serpent
- 72 Cuban battle site
- 73 Bring home
- 74 He created Bambi
- 75 Writer Leon
- 76 Delivery to a tavern
- 77 Reason
- 78 Italian river
- 79 Swirled

## DOWN

- 1 Large barrel
- 2 Cries of pain
- 3 "— silly question..."

## DOWN

- 4 Curbs
- 5 Soundness
- 6 French town on the Ill

## DOWN

- 7 — bull
- 8 Type of trip
- 9 Irrational number
- 10 "— your leader"
- 11 Modern motto
- 12 Old car
- 13 Dedekind's display
- 14 Pitcher's dream game
- 15 Controversial inoculation
- 16 Library injunction
- 17 Louisiana town
- 18 Dances in 2/4
- 19 Bonnie's partner
- 20 Actress Kirk et al.
- 21 Arrested
- 22 Orangutan
- 23 Baby

## DOWN

- 34 Compose rapidly
- 35 Femme fatale
- 36 Trouser's specialty
- 37 Strad's relative
- 38 Afflict
- 39 Companion star
- 40 French grains
- 41 Procedures
- 42 Knight's attendant
- 43 Small eels
- 44 Dancer Valery
- 45 Georgia or Carnegie
- 46 Spanish Mmes.
- 47 Bone; Comb.
- 48 Act the
- 49 Scyphanth
- 50 Shakespearean tavern

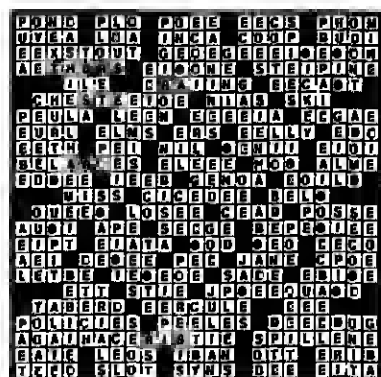
## DOWN

- 63 Good times
- 64 Recently stolen
- 65 Gouda and feta
- 66 Where R.L.S. is buried
- 67 Syria, in the Bible
- 68 Nice noggins
- 69 Critic Clive
- 70 Finnish lake
- 71 Mother of Diogenes
- 72 Legal paper
- 73 Cartoonist Gardner
- 74 Arctic bird
- 75 Indonesian island
- 76 Endued with elegance
- 77 Selfish driver
- 78 Exert

## DOWN

- 88 Sired
- 89 Chortles
- 90 Like a — bricks
- 91 Beatles hit: 1972
- 92 Scarface Al
- 93 Reticulate
- 94 Postpone
- 95 Actress Signe
- 96 Pegasus, e.g.
- 97 Dillon
- 98 "This Gun" lot
- 99 Hillside dugout
- 100 Ending with saw or law
- 101 The Cronyns'
- 102 Game
- 103 Forever, in Sydney

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



## WEATHER

ALABAMA	17	Cloudy	MASSACHUSETTS	12	Fair
ALASKA	17	Mid	MICHIGAN	22	Fair
ARIZONA	26	Fair	MILWAUKEE	9	Mid
ARKANSAS	16	Fair	MONTREAL	23	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	20	Fair	MONTREAL	23	Cloudy
CANADA	23	Fair	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
COLORADO	11	Overcast	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	11	Overcast	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
DELAWARE	11	Overcast	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
FLORIDA	11	Overcast	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
GEORGIA	11	Overcast	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	11	Overcast	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
INDIANA	11	Overcast	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
IOWA	11	Overcast	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
KANSAS	11	Overcast	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	11	Overcast	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	11	Overcast	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
MAINE	11	Overcast	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
MARYLAND	11	Overcast	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	12	Fair	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	22	Fair	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	9	Mid	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
MISSOURI	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
MONTANA	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
MONTREAL	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
NEVADA	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
NEW MEXICO	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
NEW YORK	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
NEW ZEALAND	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
OHIO	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
OREGON	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
TEXAS	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
UTAH	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
Vermont	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
WYOMING	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
YUKON	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy
ZURICH	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	Cloudy

## BOOKS

## WRINKLES

By Charles Simmons. Farrar, Straus &amp; Giroux. 182 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHEN HE WAS a small boy, he liked being on his brother's sailboat; the thought, when the boat was becalmed, that eventually there would be wind and then more wind reassured him about the future. He made a new best friend and was put off, when he met the boy's parents, to find that the mother was taller than the father. At mass in church, he practiced separating the fingers of each hand "alternately two-and-two, then one-to-one."

When he grew older, his first wife "was so much in his mind that when he traveled alone around the city he sometimes paid two fares by mistake." After he was divorced, he had many affairs, but "as he moved from woman to woman he saw that his first feelings about a new woman derived from his last feelings about the previous one, and this knowledge destroyed the effect."

Once, when he was lonely, he donated his time to a hospital, "chatting with patients who had no visitors." He took out a newspaper ad calling for a reunion of his classmates. While in the army, he was so starved for sexual contact that he built a sad and funny fantasy around a spider on the edge of his foxhole.

all else failed, he would fall in love. Love and sex gave his life continuity. Love was the melody the saxophone in the street was playing. Simmons has put love back into perspective. It is our patent medicine, as well as our power and our glory. His character's affairs are as homely as a hot water bottle in a cold bed, as romantic as reading poetry in the bathroom.

## Seeing Past the Joke

The failure of love has its uses too: it was not until Simmons' character wrote comic stories about his marital difficulties that he achieved his first success as a writer. As he ages, "he will think that lower things are funny to him because he understands more things." After a while, you get so you can see past the joke, or too far into it.

"Wrinkles" ends on this note: "As he gets older he will sometimes try to inquire into his deepest wishes, hoping to find a weariness with life that would make death less fearsome, but can't." He is right: there isn't a weary line in the book.

Recalling the first woman who showered him with praise, the hero of "Wrinkles" says that "he had had so many disappointments in her life the compliments were not convincing." Simmons has not been disappointed and his compliments are convincing. What he is complimenting in "Wrinkles" is life itself.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## French Doing More Reading

PARIS, Nov. 24 (IHT) — The French are reading more than they used to, according to a recent Louis Harris poll conducted for L'Express. The reading public has increased to 57 percent of the French public over 18.

The greatest increases were noted among women and youth. Only 37.5 percent of French women read in 1960. Today 60 percent do, compared to 55 percent of French men.

Those between 18 and 24 are France's most assiduous readers, 32 percent of those polled said that they read five or more books every three months compared to 22 percent of the general population.

## Biography of Bardot Banned in S. Africa

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 23 (Reuters) — A biography of Brigitte Bardot by Willi Fischauer has been banned in South Africa. The directorate of publications, announcing the decision today, gave no reason. Banned books on film stars in the past include Maurice Zolotow's "Marilyn Monroe" and "Harlow" — An Intimate Biography by Irving Shulman or Jean Harlow.

## PEANUTS



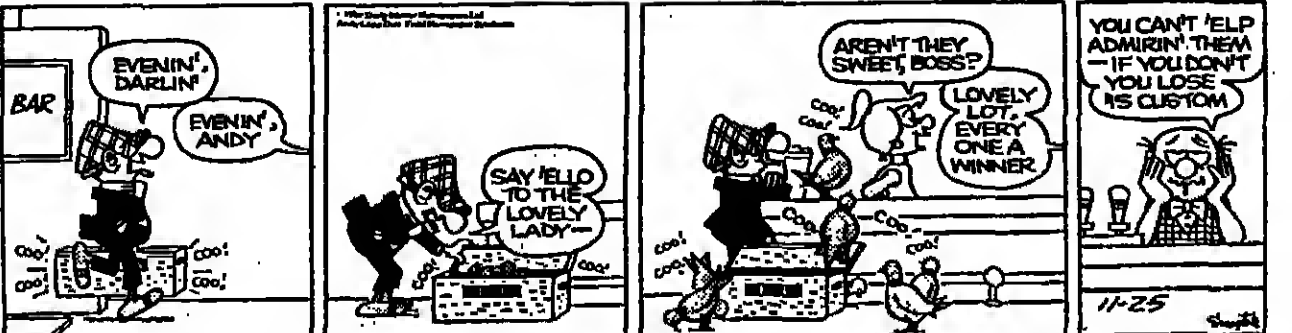
## B.C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLEBAILEY ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN

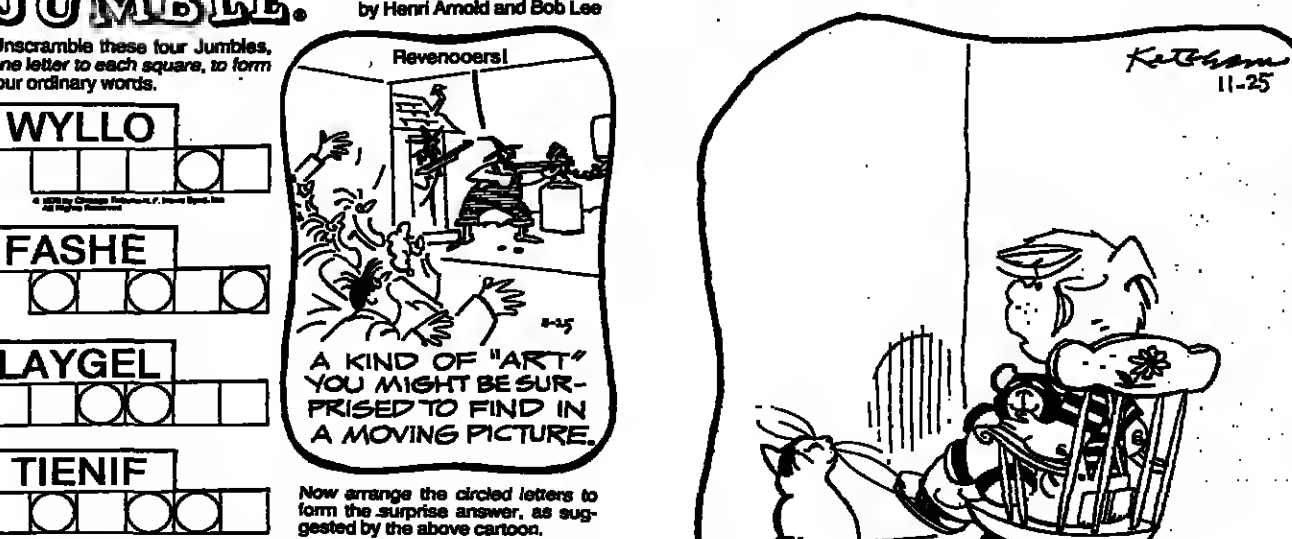


## RIP KIRBY



## JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

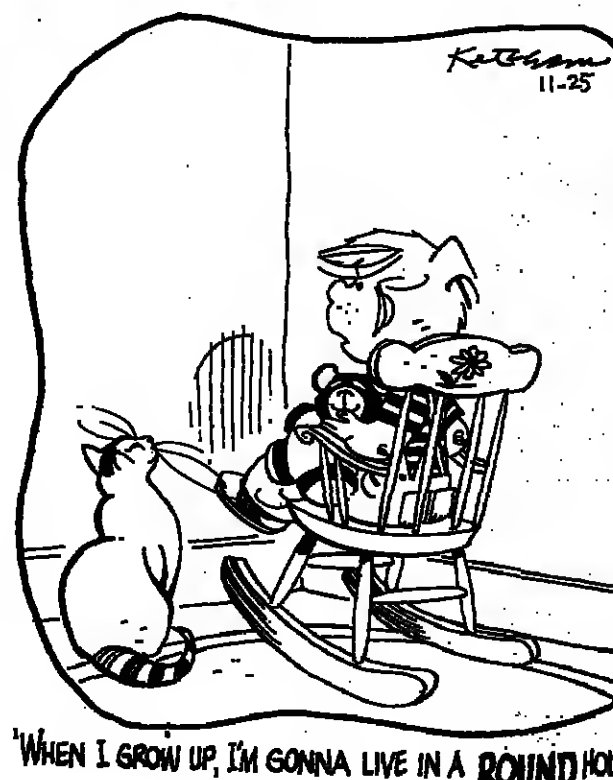


Answer here: "WYLO" "FASHE" "LAYGEL" "TIENIF" (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LLAMA ASSAY FLAUNT HECKLE  
Answer: What little babies sometimes indulge in—"SMALL" TALK

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## DENNIS THE MENACE





## Lead NFC East

## Cowboys Thunder Past Redskins, 37-10

IRVING, Texas, Nov. 24 (UPI) — A classic long-range strike from quarterback Drew Pearson highlighted a fast Dallas getaway yesterday and the Cowboys went to maul the disaster-prone Washington Redskins, 37-10, and take first place in the National Football Conference East.

It marked the first time the Cowboys owned the undisputed di-

vision lead this year and the lopsided victory put them within striking distance of their 12th playoff berth in 13 years.

The Redskins, meanwhile, have lost five of their last seven games and could be in danger of missing the playoffs after winning their first six contests.

Dallas, which had scored only 21 first-quarter points this season,

took advantage of Washington's nightmarish opening quarter to pile up a 13-point advantage and coasted as the Redskins failed to mount anything resembling a threat.

Rafael Septien kicked field goals of 33 and 21 yards on the first two Dallas possessions and backup fullback Scott Laidlaw — who went over the 100-yard mark while playing for the injured Robert New-

house — dove over from the 1 to account for the 13 points in the first period.

Then, three minutes into the second period, Staubach wound up and threw long for Pearson, who beat Joe Lavender in single coverage, caught the ball on his fingertips and scored a 53-yard touchdown standing up. It was Staubach's 21st scoring throw of the year — a league mark.

Septien added a 44-yard field goal in the third quarter and Laidlaw scored again on a 2-yard run in the third period after Staubach had hit Pearson with a 35-yard pass. Third-string fullback Larry Brinson scored Dallas' final points on a 39-yard run in the final period.

Washington's only points came on a 48-yard field goal by Mark Moseley and a 16-yard throw in the final minutes from Joe Theismann to Jean Fungit.

## Edge on the Redskins

The Cowboys' surprisingly easy victory in one of the league's most heated rivalries not only put Dallas in front of the division but gave it a tiebreak advantage over the Redskins if the two teams are deadlocked at the end of the season.

Any combination of Dallas victories and Washington losses adding up to two, along with the same combination involving the third-place Philadelphia Eagles, would give the Cowboys the division title.

The opening quarter yesterday was almost as one-sided as 15 minutes of football could have been.

During the first period, Washington committed a face-mask penalty to keep Dallas' first field goal drive alive, committed an unsportsmanlike conduct penalty on a kickoff return and gave up a 49-yard Staubach-to-Tony Hill pass that set up another field goal.

Then the Redskins clipped on a kickoff return, Washington's John Riggins fumbled the ball away at his own 14 to set up Laidlaw's first touchdown and finally, on the last play of the quarter, surrendered a 59-yard run by Laidlaw.



Dallas fullback Scott Laidlaw (35) breaks through Washington line in first quarter for 59-yard touchdown run that helped to propel the Cowboys to a 37-10 triumph and first place in the NFC East.

## NFL Weekend

## Dolphins' Griese Likely to Overpower Resilient Jets

By William N. Wallace  
NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT) — his weekend's National Football League games:

## American Conference

New York Jets (6-6) at Miami (8-1) — Young Jets have bounced back repeatedly. Here is another opportunity for confident Matt Robinson, the Cinderella quarterback. Jets' minimal pass rush is big ability against Dolphins' Bob Griese, who has been superb. But is Miami defense can be had, betting line: Miami by 7.

New England (9-3) at Baltimore (7-7) — Bert Jones' availability to remain uncertain until game time. Jets upset Patriots, 34-27, without in Sept. 18. Pats' passer, Steve Rogers, has not been finding the one-run receivers lately. Russ Francis, Stanley Morgan and Harold Jackson. This remains an erratic team lately weakened at nebacker by injuries. Betting line: New England by 7.

Cincinnati (1-11) at Houston (8-1) — Oilers aiming for playoffs and are something to settle with Bengals, to whom they lost inexplicably month ago. Bengals' receivers, Isaac Curtis and Billy Brooks, are upsurge physically. But defense remains respectable. Betting line: Houston by 7.

San Diego (6-6) at Kansas City (2-10) — Chargers have won four in row and playoffs are possible if they can win remaining four. They beat Chiefs in overtime two games ago. Last K.C. defeat came after aumble was lost at Seattle 15 with 15 seconds left. That did nothing for morale. Betting line: San Diego by 7.

Seattle (6-6) at Oakland (8-4) — Seahawks have been at just under 500 all season and trounced Raiders, 27-7, five games back. Raiders' backs against the wall.

## WHA Results

Thursday's Games  
Winnipeg 4, Indianapolis 7  
Cincinnati 4, Birmingham 3

## NBA Results

Thursday's Games  
New Orleans 116, Golden State 114  
San Antonio 116, Milwaukee 118

with Denver, Miami and Minnesota to remaining on schedule. Key player is Mark van Eeghen, the fullback, who must keep going. Betting line: Oakland by 7.

## National Conference

New York Giants (5-7) at Buffalo (3-9) — It is just as well demoralized Giants are out playing Rams or Steelers this week. Bills' offense has wilted and they over have much defense. Both teams have lost four straight. Betting line: Buffalo by 2.

Minnesota (7-5) at Green Bay (7-5) — Packers have lost four of last five and their bruised running back, Terrell Middleton, has slowed. Vikings have almost no running game and lean on Fran Tarkenton's nickel-dime passing game. But the defense has been fine lately. The team that loses can forget the playoffs. Betting line: Minnesota by 4.

Penn State will meet either second-ranked Alabama, possibly for the national championship, or Georgia if Alabama should be upset Dec. 2 in its season finale against Auburn.

Penn State trailed the 14-point underdog Panthers 10-7 at 8:03 left in the fourth quarter when they took possession on a punt at the Pitt 42.

They key in a seven-play march to the winning score was a pass from quarterback Chuck Fries to tight end Brad Seay for 15 yards. A 10-yard penalty for roughing the passer was tacked on to give the Nittany Lions a first down at the Panther 12.

New Orleans (5-7) at Atlanta (7-5) — Saints outplayed Falcons two weeks ago but lost in last minute, 20-17. Injuries have diminished offense and there's not much left. Only Cincinnati has scored fewer points than Falcons, who remain a playoff contender in a weak conference. Betting line: Atlanta by 4.

Philadelphia (7-5) at St. Louis (4-8) — Plucky is word for both teams. Also respectable. Eagles have more kicking problems, with Nick Mike-Mayer questionable because of broken ribs. Cardinals will get a boost if Jim Ott and Roger Wehrli can play. That's possible. Betting line: St. Louis by 3.

Tampa Bay (5-8) at Chicago (4-8) — Bears quarterbacking remains in a quandary. They used three in a Sunday. They used three in beating Atlanta. Walter Payton has gained 1,053 yards for this team, to his immense credit. With Ricky Bell now out, Buccaneers have lost the starting back-

field to injuries but they still move the ball. Theirs has been a good season and they can win the last four. Betting line: Chicago by 4.

## Interconference

Los Angeles (10-2) at Cleveland (6-6) — Rams dislike Cleveland, where they barely won a mud game a year ago. They have taken their last three games by 5 points each time. But rest of schedule is not taxing. Browns are up and down. They do little against good defensive teams like Rams. Betting line: Los Angeles by 5.

## Monday

Pittsburgh (10-2) at San Francisco (1-11) — This is a best-against-worst game although home-team underdogs have a history of playing well in Monday night contests. Steelers have been coasting lately. Betting line: Pittsburgh by 8.

## Chance at Sugar Bowl

## Late TD Pushes Penn State Over Pitt

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Nov. 24 (AP) — Running back Mike Guman's second short yardage touchdown of the game, with 5:02 left to play, carried No. 1 ranked Penn State to a 17-10 victory over archrival Pittsburgh today to preserve the Nittany Lions' unbeaten season and a Jan. 1 Sugar Bowl shot at the national collegiate football championship.

Penn State will meet either second-ranked Alabama, possibly for the national championship, or Georgia if Alabama should be upset Dec. 2 in its season finale against Auburn.

Penn State trailed the 14-point underdog Panthers 10-7 at 8:03 left in the fourth quarter when they took possession on a punt at the Pitt 42.

Guman picked up six, lost one and then tipped for the tie to the four. Penn State coach Joe Paterno at first sent placekicker Matt Bahr trotting onto the field to attempt a tying field goal, but changed his mind and Guman carried four yards into the end zone on fourth down for the touchdown that sent State ahead. Bahr kicked the extra point.

Penn State took a 7-0 lead in the first period on a fourth down three-yard run by Guman, but Pittsburgh tied it in the second quarter on a 16-yard pass from quarterback Rick Troceno to Steve Gaustad and Mark Schubert's 27-yard field goal in the third period gave the Panthers their 10-7 advantage.

After Guman's second TD, a late-pass interception by Rich Milot, 26, set up Penn State's final three points — an NCAA record-setting field goal by Bahr. It was the 22nd three-pointer of the season for the Lions' kicker, snapping a tie with Temple's Don Bitterlich, who booted 21 in 1975.

Penn State wound up the regular season 11-0, while Pittsburgh, headed for a Dec. 23 Tangerine Bowl clash with North Carolina State, finished 9-3.

The Nittany Lions completed the fourth unbeaten season since Paterno took over the head coaching job 13 years ago. The triumph also increased Penn State's lead in the series with Pitt to 39-36-3, and was the 12th against only one loss for Paterno in this traditional rivalry.

Penn State also boosted its two-year winning streak through 19 games, the longest major college victory string in the nation.

The loss on a gloomy, 39-degree afternoon with winds gusting across the field up to 25 mph, snapped Pitt's three-game winning streak.

Penn State converted a fumble by Pitt's Troceno into the first score of the game with 7:22 left in the first period. The ball was recovered by linebacker Rick Donaldson at the Panthers' 14.

On first down, Pitt was hit with a facemask penalty that moved the ball to the seven. Guman ran for two and Matt Suhey gained two yards on two running plays. On fourth and three, Guman slashed into the end zone for the touchdown and Bahr kicked the point.

## Saturday's Games

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (UPI) — In tomorrow's big game, Michigan and Ohio State play for the Big Ten title and a spot in the Rose Bowl against Southern Cal. The Trojans host Notre Dame in another key game.

Houston is at Texas Tech. Texas visits Baylor, Clemson hosts South Carolina and Arkansas is at Southern Methodist.

Michigan, 9-1, goes to the Rose Bowl if it beats or ties the Buckeyes at Columbus, Ohio. Both teams would be 6-1-1 in the Big Ten, but the Wolverines get the Rose Bowl trip on the basis of a better overall record than the 7-2-1 Buckeyes. The loser is assured a spot in the Gator Bowl against Clemson.

Michigan State, also 6-1 in the Big Ten, could grab a victory over Iowa tomorrow. But the Spartans are on probation and ineligible to play in bowl games.

Houston can clinch the Southwest Conference title and a Cotton Bowl berth — to play Notre Dame — by beating Texas Tech.

Southern Cal beat UCLA last week to win the Pac-10 Conference. The Trojans will be seeking revenge for last year's 49-19 loss at Notre Dame, which has an eight-game winning streak.



Boston defenseman John Wensink collides with Larry Playfair of Buffalo (27). Playfair was taken to hospital in Boston after he regained consciousness. Boston went on to win the game, 5-2.

## Kelly Out in 2d Season

## NHL Rockies Fire Coach

DENVER, Nov. 24 (AP) — Pat Kelly, who took over as coach of the Colorado Rockies last season and led them to their first National Hockey League Stanley Cup playoffs, was fired last night after Colorado lost to the Vancouver Canucks, 7-2.

It was the Rockies' second straight defeat. Kelly left the club with a 3-14-3 season record.

Kelly, 43, and in his 15th season as a coach, was unavailable for comment. His successor was not named when the firing was announced.

"Pat is an honest, hard-working person and has been through some trying circumstances which include a demanding early road schedule and an unprecedented rash of serious player injuries," Ray Miron, the Rockies general manager, said. "However, it is obvious because of our record that we had to make a change." Miron added.

Kelly's future role with the club remained uncertain, a club spokesman said.

Kelly signed with the Rockies at the beginning of last season. He had coached the Birmingham Bulls of the World Hockey Association the previous season, his first in the majors. He was a veteran minor league coach.

The Rockies finished second in the Smythe Division last season with a 19-40-21 record. They were eliminated in two games by Philadelphia in an opening round best-of-three series.

## Sabre Player Injured

BOSTON, Nov. 24 (UPI) — Larry Playfair of the Buffalo Sabres was taken to Massachusetts General Hospital last night with a possible head injury after a first-period collision with Boston Bruins defenseman John Wensink.

Playfair was on his first regular-season NHL shift in the first period when he attempted to circle the Buffalo net. He was knocked out and fell to the ice after he collided with Wensink.

## Test of Rugby Quality

## England's Redemption Hangs on All Black Loss

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, Nov. 24 (UPI) — It is high time for English rugby to make itself some good news. And New Zealand, the best team in the world for most of the century, looks beatable at Twickenham tomorrow.

In Europe in recent years, England has been having its worst period of Five Nations results in history — just 10 victories to the 36 matches of the 1970s so far. It has been almost five years since the English last beat Wales, almost six since they beat France. Only Scotland and Ireland have fallen to them lately.

Enter the upstarts. Last month, Argentina managed a 13-13 draw at Twickenham, which is the rugby headquarters. The Argentinians went on to Italy and were beaten there. This month, Italy lost to the Soviet Union, which is making its debut in top-level international rugby this season.

## So Goes the Game

Such is England's role in overseeing and promoting rugby worldwide that an English slump makes the whole game look sick.

New Zealand's All Blacks are no upstarts. A victory for England tomorrow would be its first at home in the 73-year series since 1936. The Blacks won at Twickenham in 1954, 1964, 1967 and 1973.

A name stands out in the English lineup as if it were printed in red letters. When Newcastle schoolmaster Roger Utley took over the captaincy two seasons ago, England suddenly won its first Five Nations victories in almost two years. Just four months later, in May of last year, a spinal malfunction seemed to have sidelined him for life.

## Inspiration to Victory

If Utley, 29, can recover his international status in play, his proven ability to bring the best out of his fellow forwards will make tomorrow's match a fine one. He inspires without fanboying and wins or, on rare occasions, loses with the respect of both sides.

Another thing, after the 7th All Blacks had whipped England (minus Utley) at Twickenham in January, 1973, the English went to New Zealand in September and lost all their lesser matches but stunned an Auckland crowd of 55,000 by winning the test match, 16-0. Tomorrow's starting English lineup includes cos forward, Utley.



Roger Utley

ley, who knows that New Zealanders put on their pants one leg at a time.

The match will be the All Blacks' 12th on an 18-match tour that started on Oct. 18 and will end on Dec. 16. The high points, of course, are the four tests. The Blacks laboriously beat Ireland, 10-6, on Nov. 4 in Dublin. A week later, in Cardiff, they had to cheat at a critical late lineup to beat Wales, 13-12. Scotland's turn will come on Dec. 9.

## Going for Four

The Blacks have won 10 matches and lost one, to the Irish province of Munster, on an off day. They have scored 32 tries and allowed only four, and none in their last six games. Tomorrow, with the return of Gary Knight at tighthead prop and Mark Donaldson at scrumhalf, they field their theoretically strongest team for the first time on the tour.

Other All Black squads have won all or almost all their matches in the British Isles — 31 out of 32 in 1905-1906, 28 out of 28 in 1924-1925, 28 out of 30 in 1963-1964 — but either they drew or lost a test or two, or they played only three tests.

Across the world after a day of general elections, New Zealand will be up before dawn watching television. The ambition is to win the third test, then go on to win four for the series. On the field, captain Graham Mourie's team would very much like to embarrass the many critics who keep saying that they are not much good, certainly not as good as their predecessors. English captain Beaumont knows how he would like things to start: "Put them under early pressure and get them jittery. We've got to start with a bang, get in among them and keep it up. I think we can."

## NHL Results

Thursday's Games  
Montreal 4, Pittsburgh 4  
Boston 5, Buffalo 2  
Vancouver 2, Colorado 2

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## Art Buchwald

...It's Third Down  
And 4 Plugs to Go

WASHINGTON — In case you haven't noticed, the networks are spending more and more time plugging their future shows and less time telling you what is going on at the moment. Anyone who has watched a televised football game is conscious of how sports announcers are forced to hype other network programs that have nothing to do with the game.



Buchwald

"Fourth down and a yard to go. Dallas has decided to try a 52-yard field goal. If they succeed they will tie the score."

"Fred, there's a beautiful Rachel Carberry of the HYP network's smash series, 'Ripoff From Star Wars,' I hear next Thursday's episode is a dilly of a show."

"You heard right, Harold. What time is it on?"

"Eight o'clock in the East and West, and 7 central time."

"The Redskins have called time out to give the Dallas kicker more time to think about the field goal."

"Well, if they want to think about something, I might remind the Cowboys that next Saturday HYP Sports will bring you, live, on most of these stations, the Orange Bowl Demolition Derby, the Grand Prix grudge-car racing match between Paul Newman and Dolly Parton."

"I wouldn't miss that, Dave. Now back to live action."

"There goes a penalty flag. Dallas has taken too long in the huddle."

"Speaking of buddies, Fred, on Friday evening, three weeks from tonight, Charlie's Angels get themselves into a huddle and have to be rescued by Bill Cosby. It's all in fun right here on HYP."

"I'm going to stay home that night, Harold."

"Where are we now, Fred?"

"I think Dallas is ready to try for a field goal from their own 45."

"While the holder of the ball is getting into position, Fred, let's go down on the field and talk to Sam

Francisco, who plays the private eye in 'Golden Gate, Don't Be Late.' Sam, I hear your next show has to do with a racehorse who tries to jump off the bridge."

"That's right, Harold. He's de-spondent because his jockey is riding another horse in the Kentucky Derby, and he decides he has nothing to live for."

"Harold, while you were talking to Sam, Dallas made the field goal and then kicked off to the Redskins' Tony Green, who ran 90 yards for a touchdown. Moseley got the extra point, and the Redskins then tried an onside kick which Dallas recovered. It's third down and four to go on the Skins' 12-yard line."

"Fred, before Dallas scores, or loses the ball, I think we should remind everyone that HYP's presidential election coverage is only two years away, and we advise everyone to stay tuned to this station for complete up-to-the-minute results by the best political reporters in the business. We have spared no expense to bring you the most exciting election night ever."

"Back to live, Fred."

"There's an injured man on the field. Dave, you were telling me about a mini-series you're appearing on in 1981."

"It's sort of a white man's version of 'Roots.' I play a slave owner who goes back to England to discover where my ancestors came from, and what got us into slavery in the first place. I find an old man, who lives in Yorkshire, who remembers my grandfather as the biggest bigot in the country."

"We won't miss that, will we, Harold?"

"It depends on whether we have a football game or not, Fred. And speaking of football, what's the score of this game?"

"I have no idea, but next week's contest between Oakland and Pittsburgh should be a beauty."

"Not to mention the show that precedes it, 'Kong Tui Meets the Incredible Hulk.'"

"So it's good night from all of us here in Dallas. See you in Pittsburgh next week, or if you can't make it then, be sure to be with us on Jan. 17, 1980, for the Lake Placid Winter Olympics."

## Mary Blume

The Films of Rene Clair:  
'A Question of Neglect'

PARIS (HT) — "That which makes the cinema is not to be discussed," French filmmaker Rene Clair said nearly 50 years ago. These days there is more discussion than filming: the purist film buff, one French critic says, prefers reading and talking about films to seeing them. But none of the talking, reshaping, reviving includes Rene Clair.

On Armistice Day he turned 80, and some of his films were shown on French TV. The celebrations seemed somewhat summary. Rene Clair is one of the most important names in French cinema, but he is definitely out of style. Francois Truffaut's book, "Les Films de la Vie," includes essays on Claude Autant-Lara (once Clair's assistant), Sacha Guitry, Albert Lamorisse and Jacques Tati, but none on Clair. The leading French film magazine, "Positif," has never done a piece on Clair. "It isn't that he has been the target of attack," says Michel Ciment, a Positif editor. "It is just a question of neglect."

Clair, who has a radiant face on a body

tioned on a poll taken 10 years later by the same magazine.

In the United States Pauline Kael has praised Clair's "choreographic grace and movement" and "poetic imaginative stylization," while in England Penelope Houston wrote, in 1963, "Rene Clair's films have afforded more sheer pleasure than those of almost any other director one cares to name, which makes it seem the more unjust that this immensely talented artist should currently be going through a critical eclipse, partly because his qualities — all the perfectionist virtues of precision, elegance, conscious grace and good manners — are antipathetic to the younger generation of French directors."

## First Filmmaker

A French critic, on the other hand, speaks of Clair's artificiality, his dryness and remoteness from life, the too-literary quality of his films: "He is sophisticated but meek."

He gets no pleasure from seeing his own work on TV. Technically they are not the same as on a cinema screen. Anyway, I don't like to see my old films because I would like always to correct them and I can't.

The man himself is haughty, difficult. And when he is being an official figure, an Academician, that didn't help.

Clair was elected to the Academie Francaise on June 16, 1960, the first full-time filmmaker to become an Academician. "I go to the meetings when I am in Paris because I like them," he says. "It is interesting to meet some rather distinguished people who are not in my business." His biography in the French Who's Who identifies him as "Ecrivain et auteur de films. Membre de l'Academie Francaise" (Renoir is listed in less literary terms: "Auteur et Realisateur de films.")

Born Rene Chomette in central Paris, on the Rue des Halles, Clair was a journalist and then an actor (a profession mentioned in his "Who's Who" biography). "I was a very bad actor, terrible," he says. "I was interested in motion pictures and decided to go to the other side of the camera."

He made his first film, "Paris Qui Dort," in 1923, followed the next year by "Entr'acte," shown during the intermission of the Ballet Suedois production of the ballet "Relache." The treatment was by Pica-

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Ex-filmmaker Rene Clair

A turn to the writer.

bia, and Marcel Duchamp was one of the players. Clair was not a Dadaist — "I never belonged to a group," he says. Dadaists were not interested in films. "As far as I know they weren't. They were in trouble with Picasso. I was indifferent."

Clair's later films include "Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie," "Sous les Toits de Paris," "Le Million," "A Nous la Liberté," "The Ghost Goes West" and, in Hollywood where he spent the war, "I Married a Witch" and "It Happened Tomorrow." The word most often used about his work is fantasy. Inventive and fanciful, he sensed from the start that the new medium of film was ideal for the fantastic. It seemed to me possible to make another world with another medium," he says.

## Last Film

He made his last film, "Les Fetes Galantes," in 1965. A decade earlier he made his last important film, "Les Grandes Manoeuvres," which has been called "Dandalian and which, like Clair's "Les Belles de Nuit" (1952), starred Gerard Philippe. "I became friends with Gerard Philippe," Clair says. "He was more than a friend, almost a brother."

Very early in his career, Clair said, "Film cannot enjoy the relative freedom of the other arts. So let us be resigned to being merely the artists of the ephemeral."

He does not regret the end of his film career. "It isn't the opportunity that is missing," he says, "but the idea. I was always running after ideas. The most difficult part in writing the films. Directing them was just a game, it was amusing. But it was very seldom amusing to write an idea."